The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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HIT WITH BAD EGGS.

Ahlwardt's Speech Punctuated with Addled Missiles.

POLICE GUARD SPEAKER.

Much Hissing and Groaning Throughout the Audience.

HOT DENUNCIATION OF JEWS.

American Flag Is Cheered at the End of the Lecture.

CHICAGOAN WANTS HIM KILLED.

New York, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Rector Hermann Ahlwardt, the noted anti-Semite, spoke in Cooper Union tonight to an audience made up mainly of police. On three sides patrolmen, ward men, and detectives from police headquarters guarded him from harm. At the rear of the hall they stood in an encompassing cordon, formed both to keep out the undesirable and to hem in the disorderly.

When the words of Herr Ahlwardt aroused either enthusiasm or derision or outspoken hate one or more policemen detached themselves from the main body and stood guard over the disturber. But all the police failed to save the rector. He had not been on the platform ten minutes when a man in the second row arose, an, with a roar of rage, threw three rotten eggs at him. In an instant the police fell upon the marksman from every side and hustled him off to the Fifth Street Police Station.

Tonight's affair to all intents and purposes is an index of Ahlwardt's reception in the United States. Evidently he is destined to parallel in his experience as a lecturer the mishaps which befell the late lamented Count Johannes as an actor. His audience was so small that not more than twenty rows in all of seats were filled.

Aside from the policemen the majority of his hearers were the men he has come to the United States to raise his hand and voice against. The others, a majority in every sense, were of a class he might have reached just as easily from a rostrum in Berlin.

Once in a while some remark made by the speaker roused those whom he was speaking against into a protest, but in general these assailed simply laughed, and few really took the rector seriously.

Admission Fee Is Charged.

The probable reason that Herr Ahlwardt's day was not made more disagreeable was that 50 cents admission was charged. There was no previous announcement of this, and many of those who came turned away when they found they would have to pay to get in. More went away than came in. One of those who did give up 50 cents was [illegible]. He sat in the rear of the hall [illegible].

Herr Ahlwardt was not introduced to the audience. He simply walked out upon the stage, said "Good evening," and began. There was little demonstration at his reception.

The rector has a rotund, shining face, a small—very small—nose, and a pleasing face. He smiled all the time he spoke tonight. It meant no more than if he had not smiled at all.

"Perhaps you want to know," he began, "why I came to this country. I came for my own interests and for the interests of Germany." The audience hissed heartily. Many others clapped hands. Then he began one of his tirades against the Jews. As he got well into his subject a man in the second row arose. In one hand he held an egg. There were two more in his other hand. He leaned over the man in front of him and heaved an egg.

First Egg Hits the Mark.

It struck the rector on his broadside, broke and splattered in yellow streams all over his evening dress. Herr Ahlwardt stepped back and the man discharged a second egg. This one missed its mark and fell at the back of the platform. A third missed likewise. Herr Ahlwardt leaned over in the face of the battery and shook his finger at the man and during the excitement yelled at him. A dozen policemen had the man by this time. They marched him to the hallway, shouting, but triumphant.

At the police station he said he was Louis Silverman, a clerk, of No. 88 Suffolk street. He is an Englishman. He said he could not bear his people defiled. The story of Silverman's ancient egg reception plans for the Jew-baiter have already been printed in The Tribune.

Herr Ahlwardt, after this disturbance, resumed his tirade. There was a steady accompaniment of hissing and faint cheering. The speaker went on serenely, as before. He acted as if he had been used to being pelted with eggs of ancient date.

When Ahlwardt was finishing he said if anyone had anything to say against what he had said let him arise. All over the hall men started up in their seats. One of them, a tall, spare man, clad in a gray ulster, made down to the platform with waving arms. He tried to climb up beside Ahlwardt and was dragged back. Then he ran around in front of the speaker, shook his fist, and Ahlwardt raised his hand to quiet the tumult in the hall.

Cheers for the Flag.

"The German people and their Emperor are to blame," the man cried. At this there was a crash of applause. "They are opposed to us and the workmen." This was greeted by the people in the hall cheered the American flag that gave them a liberty they had not known under the flag of the Emperor.

Herr Ahlwardt objected. He said it was not safe to denounce the Emperor who was able to protect himself.

Herr Ahlwardt's speech was so bitter in its denunciations and so rabid and unjust in its statements it is unfit for publication. It may be summed up in the following sentence, which the Jew-baiter threw in every opportunity presented:

"A dog is a hog and you cannot change him, a Jew is a Jew and you cannot change him." The opinion is freely expressed that the Jew-baiter should be thankful that he got off with as little violence as he did. In the lecture he could not be found, for he left off immediately at its close. Not, however, with his friends, for he has no friends in New York.

The desires of Joseph Wildauer, No. 941 Third street, are heeded and his ideas [illegible] Herr Herman Ahlwardt will [illegible] a reception in Chicago the first [illegible] mounts the lecture platform, to [illegible] storm of egg pelting a New York [illegible] promised him would be infinitely [illegible]

Wildauer wants to have him murdered, as is not in the murdering business [illegible] thinks "somebody" should do [illegible]

Nervousness would be best satisfied [illegible] crank or foolish man who [illegible] in a future" should exterminate. His own conscience, he [illegible] to permit him to ex-

(Continued on eighth page.)

HOTELS CUT PRICES IN DRINKS.

Wellington Sells Three Whiskies for a Dime and Great Northern Imitates.

Whisky is selling at three drinks for a dime, or five cents a drink, in Chicago. The matter is definitely settled. Chicago may thus get the Democratic convention.

Daily papers at a cent apiece and whisky at five cents a drink, three drinks for a dime, ought to be enough to bring almost anything to Chicago. Beer may come down to one cent a glass, and even now brewers are almost trembling for fear their breweries will be appropriated for trolley companies to stable cars in, and their foaming beverage will be nothing more than a memory of the past. Whisky, three drinks for a dime, is the crowning bargain of the century.

Two large hotels—the Wellington and Great Northern—yesterday sold whisky at the above-mentioned price, and at 10 cents a drink, three for a quarter, respectively. It was alleged the whisky was good. It was good. Connoisseurs insisted all whisky was good, but some was better than others. Bartenders insisted slaughter would be done if the remark was made more than 100 times today in regard to the general goodness of whisky.

A thrill of joy will shoot through the Democracy of the country when the news of Chicago's latest achievement in a mercantile way is told. The fight for the position of delegate to the National convention is likely to precipitate riots in numerous cities of the country less favored than Chicago. The choice for the convention will no doubt be unanimous. The choice for Presidential nominee, then, surely ought to be given to Chicago.

The cause of the drop in the price of whisky at the two hotels has been a disagreement with the agent of a certain company. The agent who disagreed has been voted a public benefactor by numerous patrons of the hotels. He was refused rooms he wanted in one hotel and left it. His whisky was summarily set out for public concumption at the price of three drinks for 10 cents in one hotel. In another it had already been selling for 10 cents a drink. These two hotels are drawing a large patronage and their stock cannot stand the strain very long. An appropriation will be asked for an appropriate hospital if things do not quiet down around the two hotels soon.

At other hotels the same whisky sells at the old standard robbery of 15 cents a drink or two for a quarter. The present sale will force a drop in prices or draw from other hotels their whisky customers.

There is talk of a general drop in the price of whisky, but it is denied as often as suggested. The proprietors of the two hotels say the sale is of no public importance, but the public does not agree. They also say the whisky is not as good as others and they do not want to impose an inferior quality on the public, but the public has no fault to find with the three drinks for 10 cents so far.

MARA IS HANGED FOR HIS FAITH.

Three Poles Try to Convert a Russian Jew by Torment.

Abraham Mara, No. 22 Marion place, is a Russian Jew whose devotion to religious beliefs nearly cost him his life yesterday.

Anton Mazarkeewig, Adolph Wemple, and John Hornvoir, three Poles, started an impromptu inquisition in his behalf, and failing by summary means to convert the Hebrew to Christianity, did the next thing, according to historical precedent, and confiscated his goods in true medieval fashion.

Mara peddles vegetables through the northwestern wards. He was crying the excellence of his wares in front of No. 583 Dickson street, where Mazarkeewig lives, when he was called in. The three Poles had been "rushing the can," and the beer in that neighborhood is potent.

Wemple at once objected to holding any business relations with Mara, and out of this came a proposition to convert the peddler. Hornvoir demanded Mara should pray, to which the peddler replied he was accustomed to do so daily, according to the laws laid down by Moses and the prophets.

Producing a clothes line, the Poles announced the peddler must pray according to the Christian fashion, or be hung up by the neck until he was dead. The rope was put around Mara's neck, the other end thrown over the top of a door, and he was asked:

"Now will you pray?"

"No!" was the answer.

The three Poles hauled at the rope until the kicking and struggling peddler was suspended in the air. Thrice he was drawn up, and the third time he became insensible, and when he was let down seemed to be dead.

Neighbors revived Mara and sent him about his business, but the Poles kept his basket of vegetables. The three tormentors were arrested, charged with assault and larceny.

CATCHES HIS FINGERS IN THE DOOR.

Mrs. Caswell Inflicts Serious Punishment on a Burglar.

A burglar attempted to force his way into the home of Mrs. S. Caswell, No. 664 Thirty-second street, last night. Mrs. Caswell, who is a widow and was alone in the house, slammed the door in the man's face, catching his fingers between it and the jamb.

The would-be thief tore himself loose, leaving part of the flesh of his fingers and bloodstains on the door.

Mrs. Caswell's house has been robbed three times before the present attempt, and she was desperate at what she believed to be the fourth attempt on the part of a robber to violently plunder her.

CRIPPLE CREEK SALE OF $400,000.

Boston Man Secures Ownership of the Raven Mine.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—J. Parker Whitney of Boston today secured full ownership of the Raven Mine, on Raven Hill, the purchase carrying the control of the Raven tunnel. The price was $400,000.

HE EJECTS A POSTOFFICE

CHICAGO HEIGHTS CONSTABLE TAKES FORCIBLE POSSESSION.

Writ Is Granted for Alleged Failure to Pay Two Months' Rent—Postmaster Is a Subtenant of His Son and Says Owner Broke His Contract—Mail and Fixtures Are Rudely Dumped in the Street—Finds Temporary Quarters in a Real Estate Office.

Constable Held took the Chicago Heights postoffice by the neck yesterday and unceremoniously ejected it from its comfortable quarters in the center of the town, and the mail, fixtures, seals, stamps, and other government paraphernalia were dumped into the slushy streets.

Constable John Held was acting under a writ issued by Justice Clark Holbrook at the petition of John Graff, owner of the building.

JOSEPH WILDAUER, WHO WANTS SOMEONE TO MURDER AHLWARDT.

The non-payment of $60 rent for two months was the assigned reason for the issuance of the writ.

The postoffice used to be in the Victoria Hotel Building, but was moved out last winter, it is said, because of somebody's failure to pay the rent. At this time Frank McElroy, son of S. R. McElroy, the Postmaster, had rented a dwelling-house opposite the park adjoining the Chicago and Eastern Illinois station and sublet part of the building to his father for postoffice quarters. The building is owned by John Graff, and until two months ago he received his rent more or less regularly.

Two months ago the $30 due as one month's rent for the postoffice was not paid. Then Frank McElroy a month ago moved all his effects out of the place to a little frame building used as a real estate office, which has perambulated from place to place on rollers heretofore and now rests a block or two from Mr. Graff's building not far from the Victoria Hotel. When the second month's rent came due Postmaster McElroy referred the owner to his son.

Thereupon Mr. Graff went before Justice Holbrook and upon his affidavit the writ of ejectment was handed, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, to Constable John Held. Mr. Held marched down to the postoffice and began to execute his writ. He took down the signs and then attacked the stove, taking down the pipe.

Defends His Official Dignity.

At this point Postmaster McElroy, who is a Kentuckian, is said to have filed some strenuous objections.

"Do you know what you are doing, suh? This is gov'ment property, suh. It is gross contempt, suh, and a mighty dangerous thing, suh, to interfere with the United States mail, suh. I suppose you know what you are doing, suh," reflectively pulling his nose, which is said to be a characteristic gesture with Col. McElroy. "I suppose you do know and I shall not oppose you, suh."

Constable Held reflected. He desisted from his work, leaving the now pipeless stove blazing merrily away, held a council of war with himself on the sidewalk for a few moments, and then departed for further advice.

Meanwhile Col. McElroy wrapped himself in his personal, Kentucky, and official dignities and an incidental ulster, and sat in the fast cooling office waiting events. Those who saw him say the Roman Senators of the old story were not in it as compared with Col. McElroy.

And many saw him. Citizens came in for their mail. To all inquiries the Colonel waved his hand majestically and replied, so it is said:

"A minion of the law, madam, an emissaray of a mere Justice shop, suh, has interfered with the conduct of the gov'ment's business, suh; yes, suh."

It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon when Constable Held reappeared. He had large reinforcements of legal assurances of his right to proceed and a couple of husky assistants.

The now cold stove was first carried out and then rapidly, but with no tender hands, away went the postoffice boxes, the tables, counters, chairs, seals, mail, and all. They were piled up in the street amid the startled and wondering citizens who gathered around.

Col. McElroy carried his dignity out when Mr. Held and his assistants had removed everything else from the building.

Comes to the Rescue.

Then Frank McElroy came to the rescue with an express wagon and an offer of quarters in the temporarily fixed, perambulating real estate office, to which he had himself wisely retreated weeks before. As the shades of night fell the removal from the sidewalk to more sheltered quarters began, and by 8 o'clock the postmaster had his official appurtenances and dignity, all in a somewhat chilled and rumpled condition, installed in the real estate office.

Postmaster McElroy said late last night: "The suit for possession of the building was brought against my son, and I was not made a party to the suit. There were gross irregularities in the conduct of the suit besides. When Constable Held demanded entrance to the postoffice proper after cleaning out the space devoted to the public I refused, informing him I was there to defend the United States mail and government property.

"In the afternoon while I was absent, in spite of my clerk's protest, he leaped over the partition and threw everything into the street. I am trying to get the mail out as well as I can in these temporary quarters until a new office can be secured.

"I intend to lay the whole matter before the Postoffice Department, and learn whether government offices can be thus invaded with impunity."

Fernando Jones Has a Bad Fall.

Fernando Jones is confined to his home, No. 1834 Prairie avenue, as the result of a severe fall on Wednesday night. His shoulder was wrenched and he was badly shaken by the accident.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORMERS MEET.

Chicago's Strides Commented On in Carl Schurz's Speech.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—The first sessions of the fifteenth annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League were held today in the Cosmos club. There were about seventy-five members of the league present, including Carl Schurz and Henry Villard of New York; Mayor Schieren, William G. Low, and F. J. Backus of Brooklyn; H. B. Armes, A. H. Lyfyer, W. J. Wright and T. E. Lampe of Princeton College, Richard Henry Dana of Cambridge, William D. Foulke of Indiana, John W. Ela of Chicago, C. J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, and Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia. The General and Executive committees of the league held a business session early in the day, at which several reports were read.

The Civil Service Reform Associations of St. Paul, Minn., and Princeton College were admitted to membership. Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn was elected Treasurer and George McAneny of New York Secretary. The members of the Executive committee were reelected. Other officers of the league will be elected tomorrow.

At the afternoon session several papers were read, including one by Richard Henry Dana of Cambridge on "The Appointment and Tenure of Postmasters."

William Dudley Foulke of Indiana spoke on the subject of the superannuation of the civil service. He began by saying that John Wanamaker when Postmaster-General once wrote by the hand of Marshall Cushing a circular-letter to a number of civil service reformers throughout the country, asking why both parties should not discard their insincere professions for the law and have the patriotism to go back to the old system.

Mr. Foulke advocated the formation of superannuation funds by retaining a portion of the pay of each clerk every month, and believed that a system comprehending the entire classified service should be the most perfect of all.

The public meeting at Metzerott Hall tonight was largely attended. John Edison welcomed the delegates, then introduced Carl Schurz, the President of the association.

Mr. Schurz began his address by describing the growth of the Nation in national resources and pointing out:

"At our last annual meeting I spoke of the remarkable strength the civil service reform movement had gained in public sentiment. I am happy to add now that the growth of that strength has continued. It was strikingly manifested by the overwhelming popular majority by which the merit system was adopted for the municipal government of Chicago, and by its successful introduction. Efforts are being made in various other places to follow this great example. We have ineded to deplore two occurrences which show that the spoils politicians have by no means given up the battle, but still strive to recover what they have lost. One of these occurrences is the passage by the Legislature of Massachusetts, in spite of the Governor's spirited resistance, of a law striking a vicious blow at the integrity of the merit system in the public service in that Stte, and at the same time at the honor and the true interests of the war veterans. And the other is the utterly lawless conduct of the Mayor of Indianapolis, who has simply declared himself not bound by the provisions of the city charter prescribing the introduction of the merit system in the municipal service. Such things admonish us that militant watchfulness must still be the order of the day in the reform camp. I am glad to say that in Massachusetts the constitutionality of the obnoxious law is ably contested in the courts; and we all know that the champions of civil service reform in Indiana are of too militant a spirit to let the refractory Mayor sleep on his spoils laurels in comfort.

"We may especially congratulate ourselves upon the recent organization of a Woman's Auxiliary Civil Service Reform Association in New York, several of whose members have already achieved enviable renown for important public enterprises successfully conducted, and all of whom will, no doubt, bring powerful aid and encouragement to this."

MRS. LIVERMORE VS. MRS. GOUGAR.

Former Consults Counsel Regarding a Difficulty with Helen M.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 12.—Trouble exists between Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, the temperance advocate of Lafayette, Ind., and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the well-known woman suffrage and temperance lecturer of this State.

Mrs. Livermore has already secured the services of counsel and says she "will certainly permit no statement reflecting on her character to pass unnoticed."

The difficulty began this fall in the United States Circuit Court here, when Mrs. Livermore was a witness in the suit brought against Congressman Elijah Morse by Mrs. Gougar. Mrs. Livermore testified she knew Mrs. Gougar well and that she occasionally used "harsh and abusive language." Mrs. Livermore also said she had never been a member of the Prohibition party of this State.

A letter appeared in the last issue of the New York Voice signed by Mrs. Gougar in which she sharply took Mrs. Livermore to task and sought to show she did not speak the truth at the trial. Mrs. Gougar alleges Mrs. Livermore supported the Prohibition nominees and quoted from John P. St. John for the purpose of showing she left the Republican party and joined the Prohibitionists. Mrs. Gougar also denied other statements which Mrs. Livermore made at the trial.

Mrs. Livermore, when seen tonight, was indignant at the letter in the Voice, which she characterizes as a "tissue of misrepresentations." Mrs. Livermore has handed the entire matter over to counsel.

SCHOONER GEORGE W. ADAMS SUNK.

Loss Covered by Insurance That Was Secured by an Accident.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 12.—The schooner George W. Adams, laden with coal, from Fairport to Milwaukee, and in tow of the steamer Caledonia, was cut through by the ice off Colchester and sunk. Its crew escaped to the Caledonia. The Adams was valued at $30,000 and insured for $24,000 with C. A. Macdonald & Co. of Chicago. It belonged to James Corrigan of Cleveland. Ten days ago Macdonald granted an extension of insurance for the trip up the lakes and nothing more was heard from it until a couple of days ago, when the owner called up the underwriters on the long distance telephone and asked for another extension of insurance, as the boat had not been able to get away in time. This was refused, but it was discovered that the schooner had already sailed, and as it was impossible to call it back the risk was taken to protect the interest of an old patron.

FEARS FOR A REVENUE CUTTER.

The Woodbury Not Heard From Since Dec. 5.

Portland, Me., Dec. 12.—There are fears the United States revenue cutter Woodbury has been disabled at sea. It has not been spoken since she left Rockland Dec. 5 to patrol the coast. It is customary for the cutter to put into port at night. Many believe it has blown out to sea, while others are of the opinion it was disabled or wrecked during the storm last week.

DESTRUCTION OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Several Vessels Are Driven Ashore by a Gale.

St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 12.—A gale raged all over the island last night and drove ashore the cable steamer Pouyer Quertier and several vessels at Saint Pierre, and caused much destruction along the whole coast, how much is not yet known, owing to the interrupted telegraph lines.

MAN AND JEWELRY GONE

BIG ROBBERY AT THE FASHIONABLE HOTEL METROPOLE.

Little Doubt That the Gems, Valued at $3,000, Were Taken by a Private Servant Who Disappeared Early Tuesday Morning—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Patterson the Losers—Police and Detectives Investigating the Bold Theft—Guests Disturbed.

The fashionable clientele of the Hotel Metropole, Twenty-third street and Michigan avenue, is still perturbed mentally over the latest sensation at the hotel—the theft of $3,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry from Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Patterson, permanent guests of the noted establishment. Tuesday morning a messenger was summoned to the Patterson apartments at an early hour and dispatched in hot haste to the office of one of the big detective agencies down-town. Two well-dressed and keen-looking men returned to the hotel with the messenger and there was a long consultation behind closed doors. Nobody about the hotel knew what was going on—not even that there were detectives in the house. During the day there were other consultations and more secrecy. By dinner time on Tuesday the hotel rotunda was agog with guesses and wonderment, but it was not until on Wednesday the explanation of all the mystery was made. Then it became known that Mr. and Mrs. Patterson had been robbed of nearly all of their jewelry, diamonds, set and unset, rings, pins, watches, ear drops, and what-nots worth $3,000. The presence of the mysterious strangers was explained and everybody wanted to know all about it. The hotel management wanted to clear its skirts, and the question raised at once was "who is suspected?"

Individual Attendant Was Gone.

They began to cast about to learn if any employés were missing. All of the hotel servants were at their posts. Evidently the thief was not an attaché of the hotel. Finally it was observed that James McDonald, the individual attendant of Mr. Patterson, was missing. Suspicion at once rested upon him and as he is still missing the Pinkerton National Detective Agency operatives are endeavoring to locate him. He is a young man of exemplary habits and has been implicitly trusted by Mr. and Mrs. Patterson as well as all those with whom he came in contact about the hotel. He had been with the family several years and had no associates about the hotel or in the city so far as was known. Neither has he any relatives in Chicago. It is said he has relatives within 200 miles of Chicago, but the Pinkerton agents who are in possession of the information are not sitting up nights telling what they know or what they suspect. They admit their belief McDonald has shaken the dust or mud of Chicago from his feet, but the admission does not seriously injure their chances of capturing him.

McDonald made his exit from the exclusive circles of the Metropole sometime on Tuesday morning. Mr. Patterson, who is the well-known real estate agent at No. 187 Dearborn street, is almost an invalid. His condition has been such for a year or more that a personal servant was necessary, and McDonald was the man. He was well paid and demeaned himself accordingly. He dressed in style and maintained a little exclusive circle of his own. He was not in touch with the other menials of the hostelry. In fact it was believed he associated only with himself. He was trusted so implicitly it was not thought necessary to keep a safe or any kind of a locked receptacle for the jewels in Mr. Patterson's apartment. He had access to the whole apartment and had never betrayed a trust.

Mrs. Patterson went to the Auditorium to the charity ball on Monday night and McDonald was left in the apartments with Mr. Patterson. He was seen about the hotel between 11 and 12 o'clock and retired to his own room about midnight. Sometime after Mrs. Patterson's return from the ball and after she had taken off her jewelry and retired McDonald arose and went to her dressing-room, where the jewels were left. It was an easy matter for him to secure them and make his escape. No one saw him leave the hotel, but it is supposed he left by the Twenty-third street door between 3 and 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The city police have not been notified of the theft.

TROLLEY AND GRIP CAR COLLIDE.

Fourth Accident Between an Electric and Cable Line.

The fourth collision in the short history of the South Clark street trolley line occurred at 6:40 o'clock yesterday morning, when motor car No. 351 of the Wentworth avenue line, north-bound, crashed into and derailed grip car No. 476 of the Wells street cable line at the intersection of Clark and Monroe streets.

The grip car and the front of the motor were occupied only by the drivers. When the gripman saw that a collision was inevitable he jumped to the street without attempting to apply the brakes on shut off the current, and the electric car crashed into the grip car with terrible force.

Passengers in both trains rushed excitedly to the street. Aside from the severe shock there were no personal injuries sustained.

IROQUOIS CLUB IN NEW QUARTERS.

Apartments in the Columbia Theater Building Opened to Members.

The new quarters of the Iroquois club in the Columbia Theater Building were opened to the members last evening, most of whom were out to inspect the apartments.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today:
Clearing and warmer tonight
Sun rises at 7:12; sets at 4:20.
Moon 20 days old; rises at 6:55 a. m.

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SUICIDE OF DR. WILLIAM B. PORTER.

Saved from a Fatal Dose of Atropia, He Shoots Himself Dead.

Dr. William B. Porter, No. 10 South Sacramento avenue, shot and killed himself last night half an hour after five grains of atropia had been pumped out of his stomach by Dr. Chester C. Dodge, his next-door neighbor.

Dr. Porter had taken the atropia intentionally. He eluded his wife after Dr. Dodge left the house, and, obtaining the revolver, which he had hidden in an old trunk, put himself beyond human help. He died instantly.

Recently his mind had become seriously impaired and he required constant attention, as his friends feared he would commit suicide.

Last night, as he was alone for a moment with his wife, he said:

"You don't trust me any more."

Mrs. Porter, knowing his mind was wandering, tried to quiet him. She noticed he looked "strange" and suspected he had taken poison of some kind. She questioned him closely and then he said:

"I am going away. You don't trust me. I have taken poison."

Mrs. Porter alarmed the household and sent for Dr. Dodge, who lives next door. It was found Dr. Porter had taken five grains of atropia. Dr. Dodge saved Dr. Porter from the poison, but shortly afterward, when left alone for a moment, he secured the revolver and fatally shot himself.

The Rev. Mr. Gill, formerly pastor of the Congregational Church in Englewood, was sent for and arrived with other friends at Dr. Porter's residence at midnight. Dr. Porter left a wife, but no children.

TAKE $1,000 WORTH OF FINE GOODS

Thieves Raid Liquor and Cigar Store of Joseph Weil & Co.

Burglars made a raid in the storerooms of Joseph Weil & Co.'s wholesale liquor and cigar establishment, Nos. 427 and 429 Dearborn street, yesterday and succeeded in getting away with $1,000 worth of the stock. There is no clew to the thieves. The robbery was committed between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The thieves made an entrance from Plymouth place by cutting out a panel eighteen inches square in the lower part of the door.

They took four cases of the finest whiskies, several cases of imported brandies, and four cases of cordials, and several cases of dry wines and champagnes.

Then they entered the cigar department, took an upright case of the most expensive brands and cleaned out the closets beneath the horizontal case.

The firm figures up its total loss at $1,000.

WANT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION

Proposition of the National Reform Association.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 12.—The annual convention of the National Reform Association today approved a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It acknowledges Almighty God as the source of all authority in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler of nations, and the revealed will of God as the supreme authority in civil affairs.

PRINCE OF WALES IS INJURED.

Gets Powder in His Eye While Hunting in Beaconsfield.

London, Dec. 12.—The Prince of Wales, while shooting on Sir Edward Lawson's estate in Beaconsfield yesterday, had some grains of powder from his gun blown into his right eye. A doctor was summoned and applied fomentations and soothing, which allayed the pain and enabled his Royal Highness to return to London in the evening.

WHAT BAYARD SAID.

Speech That May Cause Censure by Congress.

CRITICISES HIS NATION.

"Diplomatic Indiscretion" by Ambassador to England.

TARIFF THE CHIEF TOPIC.

Alleged to Have Carried "Freedom of Speech" Too Far.

POINTS THAT ARE OBNOXIOUS.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Dec. 12.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Through the courtesy of Ambassador Bayard I am able to place at the disposal of the World the full text of his speech delivered recently before a Scottish audience on the subject of "Individual Freedom."

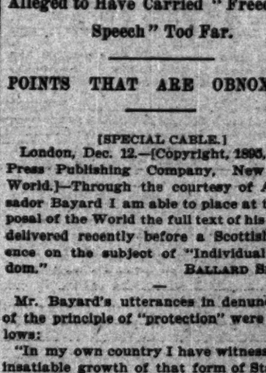
BALLARD SMITH.

Mr. Bayard's utterances in denunciation of the principle of "protection" were as follows:

"In my own country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of that form of State socialism styled 'protection,' which I believe has done more to foster class legislation and create inequality of fortune, to corrupt public life, to banish men of independent mind and character from the public councils, to lower the tone of National representation, blunt public conscience, create false standards in the popular mind, to familiarise it with reliance upon State aid and guardianship in private affairs, divorce ethics from politics, and place politics upon the low level of a mercenary scramble, than any other single cause.

"Step by step and largely owing to the confusion of civil strife it has succeeded in obtaining control of the soverign power of taxation, never hesitating at any alliance or the resort to any combination that promised to assist its purpose of perverting public taxation from its only true justification and function of creating revenue for the support of the government of the whole people, into an engine for the selfish and private profit of allied beneficiaries and combinations called trusts.

"Under its dictation individual enterprise and independence have been oppressed and the energy of discovery and invention debilitated and discouraged. It has unhesitatingly allied itself with every policy which tends to commercial isolation, dangerously depletes the treasury, and saps the popular conscience by schemes of corrupting favor and largesse to special classes whose sup-



WILLIAM B. BARRETT.

[The Representative from Massachusetts who asked for the impeachment of Ambassador Bayard.]

Commerce Swept from the Sea.

"Gradually the commercial marine of the United States has disappeared from the high seas with the loss of the carrying trade and the dispersion of the class of trained seamen and skilled navigators; the exceptions, that only prove the rule, are the few vessels lately built and only by making a breach by special contract in the general tariff and navigation laws, a reluctant confession of the impolicy and unwisdom of both, but an object lesson from valuable instruction may be drawn.

"More than seventy years ago when this practice of the substitution of State interference for free individual enterprise and energy was first mooted, and before the destructive policy of protection had struck its roots in American legislation, my great countryman, Daniel Webster, had said: 'How, sir, do shipowners and navigators accomplish this? How is it they are able to meet, and in some measure overcome, universal competition? Not, sir, by protection and bounties, but by unwearied exertion, by extreme economy, by unshaken perseverance, by that manly and resolute spirit which relies on itself to protect itself.'

"I need not say the navigation of the country is essentially to its honor and its defense. And at a national congress of farmers just held at Atlanta I find full confirmation of all that I have said in the address of a former Commission of Navigation.

"To think awhile of the ocean and its navigation, of the ships and seamen carrying on the commerce of the world, should bring delight and stir our pride, for many builders of reputation, many famous shipmasters, and some of the most successful merchants began careers of honor as farmer boys. Once our laws encouraged enterprise on land and sea, and our people succeeded. The four pillars of our prosperity were agriculture and manufactures, commerce and navigation. American ships and trade went everywhere, and the American flag at sea had the respect of the world. So it was, but is no more. No call to the sea sounds now for young America; it has been swept by rivals so cleanly from the sea that the proportion of American carriage is what is called American commerce is now but half as large as in 1790.

Stripped of Our Supremacy.

"Our supremacy in the carrying trade of the world has departed. Our ports are thereby attracted. Thus it has come to pass that so much to throw legislation into the political market, where jobbers and shysters take the place of statesmen.

"When we had shipping of our own and merchants of our own people to carry on our trade we had no fears of subsidies, bounties and the export of gold. Where was there a nation, rival or enemy, that could strip us of our wealth. Now there is, and the world knows that a foreign marine is a stripped carcass. A famous Englishman laid down this canon for his country's guidance, which relies on itself to protect itself.'

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'Whosoever commands the sea commands the trade; whosoever commands the trade of the world commands the riches of the world, and, consequently, the world itself.'

"It is incorrect to speak of 'protection as a national policy,' for that it can never be because it can never be other than the fostering of special interests at the expense of the rest, and this overthrows the great principle of equality before the law and that resultant sense of justice and equity in the administration of sovereign powers, which is the true cause of domestic tranquillity and human contentment.

"The value of protective taxation to its beneficiaries consists in its inequality, for without discrimination in favor of some one there is no advantage to any one, and if the tax is equally laid on all all will be kept upon the relative level from which they started; and this simply means a high scale of living to all, high cost of production of everything, and consequent inability to compete anywhere outside the orbit of such restrictive laws."

The remainder of Mr. Bayard's speech was as follows:

"You have done me high honor by your invitation to address the members of so distinguished and learned a society in this renowned intellectual center. Not without misgiving have I ventured to come before you, trusting, nevertheless that the strength of the text may sustain the weakness of the preacher, and that the force of simple truth, however imperfectly stated, and if only fragmentary, may yet enable me to assist in placing another stone in the great wall of good government under an elevated and permanent civilization.

"Never since the world was peopled has mankind stood in such anxious expectancy, awaiting the outcome of the immediate future, as in these closing years of the nineteenth century. Men are wistfully striving to peer through the portals of the year 2000—marveling as the effect and forces of applied science are unfolded to our comprehension, and discovery moves on, each invention leading in another, in stately procession; we, all the while rapt in wonder, are straining in hope and fear to catch the coming world and to comprehend its import.

Critical Era in History.

"Never was speculation so rife, never was the field of human observation so unobstructed and expanded, nor the ascertainment and sitting of acts so facile. Never were opinions more diverse, nor was it ever so obviously important to detect and assert the philosophical principle, in recognition and obedience to which the lucidus ordo of human government may be preserved and kept in view and the retrocession of mankind prevented. At no stage of history was it more important to call to mind the great principle that government is a means, not an end, and is instituted to maintain those general liberties which are essential for human happiness and progress.

"There is a deep movement of unrest in the breasts of men and the forces of society move in strong and variant currents. The concentrated weight of armed repression and the upheavals of popular discontent are alike plainly discernible. In some countries consolidation of empire progresses remarkably and impressively; in others disintegration is equally signified. Old dynasties, in sorrowful impotency, are drifting helplessly on the surface of events or sinking palpably and hopelessly into the sea of time, which threatens soon to ingulf them, and even the memories of their unproductive civilization, the roots of which have dried up and lost the principle of growth.

Other nations appear growing with sanguine self-confidence, in lusty vigor and virility, springing forward and upward as though vivified by an elixir vitæ, which expels fear and feebleness and sends strength and hope tingling through every fiber. In some nations the hand of autocratic power and unequal privilege appears to tighten upon society, and if now and then it seems to relax its hold it is only to extend and fasten more securely its grip upon the masses over whom it bears sway.

Points Out the Signs of War.

"In others the progress of the doctrine and spirit of Democracy widens the base of power and calls into political consultation the great body of the inhabitants, depositing the ultimate power of decision in a majority of numbers. Never were the destructive forces of warfare marshalled in such impressive array as we see them today—never before did earth shake under the measured tread of so many men armed and prepared to be armed—never in history were weapons so lethal, missiles so mighty, and explosives so terrific and powerful, or in hands so carefully drilled and instructed in their employment—never were the preparations for war on land and sea comparable, in scale and efficiency, to those of the present day.

"At no time has science been so potently enlisted as today, nor the treasure and credit of nations and the products of toil and labor poured out in such lavish and unlimited supply to strengthen and assist the art of war and destruction, nor the searchlight of investigation and experience thrown with such developing and informing power, irradiating the present and the immediate future with wisdom drawn from the carefully weighed history of human contentions in the past.

"The influence of sea power upon military operations on land was never so convincingly demonstrated, and the relations and connections of all regions of the terra-aqueous globe so well defined and practically comprehended, and by the practical annihilation of time and distance brought into such close relations of interdependence."

What Does It All Portend?

"Contemplating all these terrific forces, there is no thoughtful man who is not anxiously questioning his heart, what does all this preparation portend? What is to be the result of the civilization and progress of the human race, of the conflict of such forces, and the changes it may at any moment create? But this disposition to an exaggerated and ever-increasing militaryism is necessarily accompanied by grievous pecuniary burdens; the weight of taxation is growing fearfully, and as men are withdrawn from productive industries and remunerative pursuits, the great engine of the State, the sovereign power of taxation, is put in motion everywhere and in every shape to gather revenues to support the vast expenditures.

"In his 'Making of England' Green has told how mountain ranges, great rivers, valleys, and the varied distribution of hill and plain, tended to throw smaller tribes together into peoples and nations, and to form from their union a corporate organization which widened and elevated the sphere of human life and human action. These physical agencies have exercised great influence and brought about vast modifications; but what are we to say of the force of the scientific discoverers of our own day, which have leveled or pierced mountain ranges, bridged rivers, seas, and oceans, converted the ocean into a whispering tube into which mankind pours its messages, inviting freedom of exchange, the quick announcing of needs, the universal conduct of limitless demand and supply from every soil and every climate, instructing mankind in their capacities for mutual service, and making their intercourse more and more inter-dependent, useful, and beneficial to each other?

"For reciprocal amity between nations is the consequence of just and liberal commerce; an interchange that promotes the wealth and happiness of all.

"For lo, the fall of oceans wall
Space mocked and time outrun,
And round the world the thought of all
Is as the thought of one.
And one in heart, as one as blood,
Shall all her people be;
The hands of human brotherhood
Are clasped beneath the sea."

"Association gives strength and promises the means of resistance to power. The inventions of the day furnish the machinery of communication and concentration of human effort and will in a degree never before possible. And property is massed in its own defense and is capitalised and incorporated in powerful associations. At the same time education has roused the masses; the schoolmaster has, indeed, been abroad, legislation has responded to his voice, and the organized unions of the laboring classes far exceed in numbers the armies, equipped and supported in unproductive industry, of the Nation at large.

Struggle of Labor and Capital.

"The forces of productive industry were never so great, and the burdens upon their products were never so heavy. Combination and consolidation to resist injustice, and competition for success have gradually arrayed capital and labor in opposite camps, in which the power of each is separately and too often adversely organized, and serious conflicts have occurred, and conflicts more serious are impending which threaten disaster to that tranquility and good order of the State which are essential not only for its progress but for the maintenance of the civilization to which the world has attained.

"Such conflicts, as deplorable and disastrous, are wholly the results of misunderstanding, for it is clear and indubitable that the interests of capital and labor are united by a common fate; they are copartners, not adversaries, and there should be no obscuration of this important truth. The legislation or the party management that proceeds upon the false idea that the interests of capital and labor are divisible and antagonistic should alike be condemned, for the prosperity of each is bound up with the other, and the principles of personal liberty are equally necessary to the welfare of both.

"In this threatened conflict and confusion of the forces of society, and seeking the origin of that free government which is essential for happiness and progress, and how it shall be perpetuated, I ask what is its germ? What is the seed from which human liberty springs, and which must never be overlooked, but renewed, replanted, and protected as the generations of men pass away and their successors fill their places?

Where Lies Individual Safety.

"When I contemplate the autocratic power which is exercised in some countries today, and behold the organized and associated powers of wealth and numbers welded in such an overwhelming phalanx in others, I ask, where is the safety and personal freedom of the individual? How is it to be guarded and secured? For the freedom of its individual members is the essential basis of the freedom of the state. The movement of the day, sometimes open, sometimes concealed in the robes of philanthropy and paternalism, but more often discernible in policies purely selfish, is toward state socialism, as an opposing force to autocracy. But either is despotism and fatal to that individual freedom of man's mind and soul which is the instrumentality by which the world, under the very laws of its origin and progress, has been raised from brutality and barbarism to its present standard of civilization. These problems of society rise on every side, and the peace and order of the world are seriously menaced.

"The centripetal forces seem to move almost irresistibly toward consolidation and centralization, and in the presence of such exaggerated militarism, with its stupendous power, with the vast plutocratic combinations of incorporated wealth and capital so closely in alliance; with the widespread national and international popular organizations of labor, with their solidified masses, numerical force, one asks with just alarm what is to become of the individual—the freeman, the essential unit of a society that hopes to retain the principle of growth and progress; of adaptation to those advances and improvements which demand the open mind, the complete liberty of human faculties, first for their discovery and after that for their reception and assimilation? Is there not cause to fear lest between the upper and the nether millstones of the twin despotisms, military absolutism and socialistic tyranny, the freedom of the individual may be ground to death?

Distribution of Government.

"What can prevent this but insistence upon a distribution of the powers of government into independent departments and a careful restriction of those powers to public uses only? Frame society as you will, it is by personal characteristics and individual qualities that its affairs in the end must be decided. The wise resort to arbitration by contending nations raises the subject of dispute out of the disorder and clamor of an unwieldy body of inflamed and conflicting minds, in which selfishness is usually discernible, into the comparative serenity and disinterestedness of selected intelligence, usually of one, and never of more than a very limited number of arbitrators.

"In human affairs the power of ultimate decision irresistibly contrasts as it graduates to its apex, and there is no escape from this law of social and political dynamics, and the growth of intelligence and means of information and communication seems only to increase its operation.

"As an illustration of this, a few years ago I served as a member of a commission composed of fifteen men, to whom was—and, I think, wisely and creditably—remitted the virtual decision of a contested popular election which had been held under circumstances of unusual excitement in a nation of upwards of 60,000,000 inhabitants under a suffrage system which includes, practically, the entire male population over the age of 21 years. And the final decision of that commission was carried by the vote of a single member, so that the numerical pyramid of power rose from an electoral base of more than 5,000,000 votes to the narrow apex of a single vote, by which the control of the entire executive branch of the government of a free and strong nation, with its immense and manifold powers, was committed to the hands of one of the Presidential candidates for the term fixed by the Constitution.

Where the Question Hinges.

"Let me emphasize what I can only call the hinge of this great question, I fear, in the conflict of more noisy forces, may be overshadowed. By the recognition of the individual as the essential unit of society the voluntary principle becomes the basis of governmental action. Abandon the man and disregard his moral nature—silence the voice of his conscience, as it alternately pleads and threatens, and substitute the rule of overpowering numbers, and that mysterious and undefined entity, 'collectivism,' in which wisdom is supposed to be gathered, or the single will of an autocrat, and the principle of consolidated and coercive power will necessarily be substituted.

Germ of Human Progress.

"Not without serious self-questioning have I assumed to address you upon a subject so profound, before the aspects of which I reverently pause, but I cannot free myself from a sense of duty to speak straightforwardly and from my heart as in the service of perfect freedom, as a citizen of a Christian country, to men holding in this land the same belief, and upon a topic in which the highest duties of citizenship of both countries have their roots. I must not be misunderstood nor supposed to harbor any intention to pass beyond the province of secular discussion or the just and natural scope of the subject selected, which is the duty and necessity of guarding personal freedom and individual liberty as the very seed and germ of human progress, against the encroachments of consolidated power and its suppression or overthrow by despotism in any of its shapes, whether 'vultus instantis tyranni' or 'civium ardor prava jubentium.'

Aristocracy, plutocracy, oligarchy, socialism, or mob rule—each and all are equally fatal to well-ordered government, of which the end is the personal liberty and happiness of the individual, a society in which the essential unit is a free man.

"When, 'from the thick darkness where he was,' God spake on Mount Sinai, his commandments were addressed to the individuals of the human race, and every solemn injunction of prohibition or of performance was pronounced to each person severally. 'Thou shalt' and 'thou shalt not,' never in the plural, but in the singular throughout. The one prayer framed for human guidance by the son of God mainly and plainly teaches these things: The universal fatherhood of the Creator; the equal individual and direct access, at will, of every human being to him; the personality contained in the relation of parent and child, and the consequent kindred of the human race. The injunction of absolute privacy in the approach to him, alone and in the seclusion of an inner room, the door being closed, kneeling down in secret supplication, and asking that the kingdom of God come and his will be done on earth.

"The divine commandment of this prayer conceded, it is impossible to deny that the maintenance of individual conscience and private judgment is an absolute and abiding duty, the performance of which contains the germ of human happiness and its growth, and that human progress and safety are dependent upon obedience to it.

"In the primordial nature of man this principal is implanted, for 'God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.' And God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul, and to this instrumentality, so selected and endowed, dominion was given over the earth and over every living thing upon the earth.

"If we are seeking light to lead our march in life and arranging our plans of government as means to that great end, it behooves us to recognise this origin and underlying nature, and to frame our laws in subordinating and harmony. From these laws of our being there is no escape. They must continue in operation, accompanying and entering into every stage and varied condition of human existence, under whatever form of social and political association, so long as the world shall endure. It is vain to suppose that the life of a nation and of the individuals who compose it can be ordered and regulated with hope of healthful progress or permanence when organized in disregard or in opposition to the law ordained in its creation.

"The voluntary principle needs and calls for the exercise and expansion of the human faculties—moral, intellectual, and physical—while the coercive and involuntary principle induces their disuse, contraction, and enfeeblement—and here is the parting of the ways—and I have endeavored to point out the right way and by stating the origin and the nature of mankind to lead you to believe that in the scrupulous safeguarding of personal liberty, independence in judgment, thought, and lawful action, the true seed of progress and permanence can alone be found.

"Those who believe the wisdom and morals of Christ and yet doubt or deny his divinity—and we who believe his divinity and so guided accept the moral order it inculcates, which has lighted up the pathway of duty and upward progress of humanity—can all together bow in obedience to teachings that so unquestionably have transformed and advanced Christendom to the leading place it holds in the world's affairs, and so manifestly have impressed themselves on the civilization they have created, which raises its head and smiles upon the world as his kingdom comes and his divinity progresses. The lesson taught is the dignity of humanity; that within each heart is the Kingdom of God, and that the conservation of individuality and personal character is the essential duty for the gradual comprehension of 'the increasing purpose' and the progress of the race.

Tribute to Woman.

"The most profound and salutary influence in the progress of the world has come from the institution of single and indissoluble marriage, and where it has been most respected the highest and most influential civilization will be found. Silently, slowly, but irresistably an enduring principle has by divine ordinance made its way into man's soul and political existence, by the decree that elevated one-half the human race to its just individual sphere of duty and responsibility and spiritual equality with the other half. When the dignity of her equal birthright was thus divinely proclaimed woman, as the helpmeet and companion of man, no longer the mere toy of passion or the unequal and degraded victim of polygamy was assigned to her just and original place in the law of creation—then, and not until then, did the names of wife, mother, and daughter begin to bear their true significance, and the tie of marriage was placed above all others. Upon this equal union the institution of the family is founded. Home and its relations, the care and education of her children, endowed the wife and mother with powers, duties, and responsibilities but little known before. Increasing confidence was followed by increased affection and respect, and the assured legitimacy of offspring induced industry and the acquisition of property from the sense of reliance upon its transmission and inheritance.

"There is a formal term which in later days has lost something of its sweet original significance—the 'spinster'—for it told how the clothing of the entire household came from the active industry of woman, and the Saxon phrase, even more forgotten, 'freedowebbe'—'the weaver of peace'—expressing the subtler influence distilled by gentleness and love and trust, which color the web of life with the hues of heaven.

"And pure religion breathing household laws, passing its domestic precincts, has transfused its influence into the civilization of our day until it has become its most potential force. Without it our present status of civilization could never have been attained, and upon it rest our best hopes for its maintenance and progress.

"Truth has been called the daughter of time, and assuredly the history of the nineteen centuries which have passed since the light of the Christian moral order has been shed upon the world discloses the indubitable fact that every discovery under which improvement in human relations has been accomplished, and by which the civilization of mankind has progressed, has been brought into the world's use through the channel of an individual mind, and in no instance by the associated power of mankind. No great discovery can be named which has opened new fields of beneficent and useful industry, increased benevolence, widened and deepened sympathies, and elevated human thought and action but is due to the free conscience, private judgment, and mental exertion of an individual.

Individual the Real Power.

"In the world's history no Legislature, no court, no council, no school, no majority of numbers, no aggregation of human force or association can be credited with the origination of a single invention or discovery which has marked the advance of the human race. In the brain of the individual man, solely under the personal qualities and characteristics of his nature, the forces which generate discovery and invention have been deposited. This is the true seed of progress and growth, and the torch of knowledge which is to illumine man's pathway onward and upward is caught by one human hand as it is dropped by another, or is handed only by the voluntary force of those faculties which are imbedded in the nature of that creature who alone of God's creations had breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and became a living soul.

"Tho' world on world in myriad myriads roll
Round us, each with different powers,
And other forms of life than ours—
What know we greater than the soul."

Empires Are Tottering.

"We are witnessing in our day the decline and fall of empires once mighty in their material force, but now inert, decrepit, devoid of the seminal principle of growth or the sustenance of a moral order. And it is plainly apparent that these are the necessary and logical consequences of despotic government, the destruction of personal freedom, the enfeeblement of the moral fiber. The paralysis of individual, intellectual, and moral growth. The march of the world's improvement, led by those nations which have safeguarded the freedom of the individual, has changed the face of the world and the relations of its inhabitants and their intercourse.

"Where the right of private judgment has been secured and left free there new ideas have entered, have been accepted, and assimilated. And new ideas cannot enter where the individual mind is not free, but is chained fast to a rigid code that contains no vital principle of growth and adaptation to change and is fed upon the husks of creeds outworn.

"We are told that Omar, the Lieutenant of Mahomet, ordering the Alexandrian libraries to be burned, justified their destruction by saying: 'If what they taught was not in the Koran it could not be true and therefore would mislead and should be destroyed; and if the Koran did contain it then all other books were superfluous and only dangerous.'

"Minds fed upon such creeds are indeed 'old bottles,' and when the wine of new thoughts is poured into them the bursting of the bottles will follow, and the wine is wasted on the ground, and this is the truth of history we read today. When the power that makes the laws and the power that applies the laws are in the same hands the laws are useless, for despotism reigns, and the hope of freedom dying out, the mental faculties become enfeebled and the whole community withers and decays. Thus despotism creates only ignorance and servility, and ignorance and servility in turn perpetuate despotism. It will, I believe, be conceded by all students of jurisprudence that in the annals of political literature, whether of ancient or modern times, high rank must be assigned to the 'Federalist,' the compilation of essays written to expound and recommend for adoption by the several States of the American Union—the Constitution of the United States—as it had been agreed upon and framed by delegates in convention at Philadelphia in 1787.

Praise for Alexander Hamilton.

"Of the three great men—Hamilton, Madison, and Jay—whose names adorn this volume and have shed undying lustre on themselves and upon the annals of their country, Alexander Hamilton is justly held the foremost. His name and lineage commend him to the favor of the country in whose capital it is my honor to stand today, and in the country of his choice and citizenship his reputation is cherished and his memory is embalmed in the grateful hearts of a people who received from his service in council and field second to none of her sons, for Washington was the 'father of his country.' The debt of the United States to Scotland for the men of virtue and ability she has contributed in the establishment and maintenance of good government under republican institutions is happily great, but no other single benefit known to me has outweighed in value the presence in that country at the crucial period of its existence of Alexander Hamilton.

"So impressed was Hamilton with the necessity of separating the great departments of power that he devoted four of his most careful essays to an examination of the question and the demonstration of the fatal results to liberty of permitting a union of the three great branches of executive, legislative, and judicial powers in the same hands.

"'No political truth,' said he, 'is of greater political value or is stamped with the authority of more enlightened patrons of liberty than that on which this objection is founded. The accumulation of all powers—legislative, executive, and judiciary—in the same hands, whether of one, or a few, or many, and whether hereditary, self-appointed, or elective, may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny. The preservation of liberty requires that these three great departments of power should be separate and distinct.'

"'There can be no liberty,' said Montesquieu, 'where the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person or body of magistrates.'

Uncle Sam's Rapid Growth.

"You will, I believe, agree with me in holding the rapid growth and development of the United States to be the most remarkable page in the history of civilized mankind. The echoes of the savage warwhoop, the crack of the rifle, the sound of the settler's ax, and the crash of the falling timber had scarcely died away when, behold! a continental civilization presented itself, one flag waving from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, and from the frozen ocean and the Canadian line to the Gulfs of California and Mexico, over the homes of nearly 70,000,000 of self-governing, vigorous, and intelligent people, sanguine of the future and animate with the best results of the world's progress in the scale of civilization. Yet little more than a century has rolled by since, breathless, bleeding, clad in ragged homespun, but radiant with solemn triumph,

Rough, poor, content, ungovernably bold,
War in each breast and freedom on each brow.

their ancestors, emerging from an unequal contest, gathered themselves together as a family of republics, united under a single independent government, stepped into the family of nations and calmly took their place at the council table of the world's powers. This marvelous progress can only be adequately accounted for by the freedom permitted to the units of that population, to each individual citizen, without surrender of conscience, to enjoy the admitted right to accomplish his own manhood; to select the suitable occupation for which instinctively he felt himself to be competent and upon which he embarked with the energy born of hope and confidence.

"Sanguine temperaments were not repressed and chilled by the narrower and colder aphorisms of older and more calculating prudence, nor was humble birth an invidious bar, nor did they feel the galling fetters of military conscription nor the weight of plutocratic inequality; but with energies unrestrained, self-conscious, self-reliant, self-determined, and morally responsible, they pressed forward, each in his own enterprise, to gather the harvests of his own industry and enjoy them beneath his own vine and fig tree, with none to make him afraid.

Qualities of the Freeman.

"The mainsprings of these active exertions were indefatigable persistence, sincere conviction, enthusiasm, and hope, which are all, and are only individual qualities and characteristics of the social unit, the freeman. And with these subtracted and the sense of personal responsibility disregarded, no substitute can be found. In the plan of those who founded American society the right of man to self-development was held to be essential, primordeal, and inviolable, with the single intimation that he should not infringe the rights of others.

"The government he was expected to support was not intended to enrich or support him. But its powers, limited and delegated in trust and always terminable, were never to be exercised to create unequal privileges or trammel his lawful efforts to contract and labor for his self-advancement. He was to be protected against violence and injustice from without and within, and to contribute equally to the common defense and general welfare of the community of which he was an integral part.

"And this the central idea, the dominating purpose and intent of the governmental systems of the English speaking people. No proclamation of their liberties, from Magna Charta on this side of the Atlantic to the Colonial Declaration of Independence on the other side, or the written Constitution that followed it, was a mere recital of measures or a dry catalogue of statutes, but each and all were vitalized by the eternal principals that make and keep men free, and were laid down with stern and clear significance—not for a day, but for all time—principals of daily life and action, to which the changing forms and conditions of society as it progressed would be adjusted and guarded at every point, and shining like a golden thread through every sentence was the liberty of the individual.

He Quotes Lord Chatham.

"Well might Lord Chatham declare with noble earnestness those three words in rude Latin, 'Nullus liber homo,' were more to him than all the elegancy of the classics. I cannot resist here and now recalling to you those words

" 'No freeman shall be taken, imprisoned, disseized, outlawed, banished, or in any way destroyed, nor will we proceed against or prosecute him except by the lawful judgment of his peers and the law of the land. To no one will we sell, to none will we deny or defer, right or justice. Wherefore we will and firmly charge that the English church be free, and that all men in our kingdom have and hold the aforesaid liberties freely, quietly, fully, and wholly to them and theirs in all things and places forever.

" 'Given in the meadow which is called, as aforesaid, Runymeade, between Windsor and Staines, on the 15th day of June, 1215.'

"Nearly six centuries had gone by, and the reassertion of these rights had been many times made necessary amid the stormy vicissitudes of these kingdoms, and British liberty had been successfully upheld. And these same keynotes of liberty were again sounded in the hearts of men of the same race who had gone beyond the great ocean to find new homes and open in the wilderness a broader breathing-space for thought and freedom, and the hour struck for them to claim local self-government and independence, and, as master singer Tennyson has sung

"What wonder if in noble heat
Those men thine arms withstood,
Retaught the lesson thou had'st taught,
And in thy spirit with thee fought,
Who sprang from English blood.

"Whatever harmonies of law
The growing world assume,
Thy work is thine—the single note
From that deep chord which Hampden smote
Will vibrate to the doom."

"The greatest bulwark of freedom is the doctrine of limitation upon human authority and that the essential personal rights are beyond the jurisdiction of the community. As my countryman Webster said: 'There are fireside rights that must never be permitted to be drawn into question.'

Bulwark of the National Life.

"Personal conscience is marked in every line of the Declaration of Independence by the American colonists, and each man of them sifted his own heart to find reasons to justify the result. They appealed to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions, and in reliance upon his protection they mutually pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to secure the great ends for which government was ordained—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. These were all such appeals as individuals alone could make and could alone carry such declarations into effect. Independence achieved, they proceeded to secure their personal liberty under a well-ordered and carefully-guarded fundamental law.

"Under the Roman civil law the ruler was not subject to its provisions, but not so the common law of England, which was an American birthright. For, as Coke put it, 'This magna charta will have no fellow.' And but the other day the Supreme Court of the United States, by the voice of one of its most distinguished members now no more [Mr. Justice Miller], repeated this great principle:

" 'No man in this country is so high that he is above the law. No officer of the law may set that law at defiance with impunity. All the officers of the government, from the highest to the lowest, are creatures of the law, and are bound to obey it. It is the only supreme power in our system of government, and every man who, by accepting office, participates in its functions is only the more strongly bound to submit to that supremacy and to observe the limitations which it imposes upon the exercise of the authority which it gives.' "

Personal Rights Insured.

"And in 1787, when the Constitution of the United States was framed, into it were built the principles of Magna Charta, delegating certain and essential powers to the Congress. The exercise of those reserved was inhibited. The Congress was forbidden to prohibit the free exercise of religion or require any religious test as a qualification to any office or public trust, or to prohibit the right of the people peaceably to assemble, or to infringe their right to keep and bear arms and to be secure in their persons, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures; nor should any one be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor should private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

"Speedy and public trial before an impartial jury, information of the nature of the accusation, and being confronted by the witnesses against him, and have compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his favor, and have the assistance of counsel for his defense were all expressly secured. The chief claims of these clericals who in other eras of history had sought to establish and enforce absolute power had its basis in their alleged right and duty to coerce and suppress the individual conscience of man, and to compel him to look toward divinity through their glasses. Of this duty they were convinced, and it was based upon absolute distrust in humanity at large and the consequent necessity of resorting to an intermediary in having recourse to the Great Supreme, and under such arbitrary conditions individual liberty necessarily was crushed.

"Against this fundamental error the principles of British and American liberty stand opposed, and they contain the vindication of the dignity of man's personality in his relations to the Supreme Being, and this has been the source of the entire advance of civilization. Long ago it was said that the end of the Constitution, statutes, laws, and customs of this realm was to bring twelve honest men together into a box, which is but a terse mode of saying that every form and principle of law is intended to secure personal freedom.

State Socialism Attacked.

"Therefore do I earnestly invoke opposition to State socialism in all its forms and sound a note of warning against the many propositions of political interference and State management under the garb of philanthropic aid or paternalism, for they are fraught with danger to the principle of individual freedom.

Opposed to Eight-Hour Law.

"It is impossible for me to comprehend how it can be considered practicable or right and just to limit and fix by a general public law rigorously and indiscriminately the same measure of time during which a man shall be allowed to work for all descriptions of labor regardless of the special incidents of the different occupations and to compress all contracts for labor into such a uniform cast-iron arrangement.

"The degree of attention of the application of sight, hearing, dexterity, or strength are scarcely ever the same; some processes of production are rapid and continuous, others slow and intemittent; some controlled by temperature and climate, but each having its own distinct conditions, and no two alike. Equally unreasonable and impracticable would it be that the amount and quality of labor be performed within the prescribed number of hours should be regulated, and with equal logic establish the amount of wages to be paid for the labor so performed—for all three features are requisite to effect the purpose intended, which is to substitute State contract.

"This is not personal freedom—it is State servitude—and the institution of property would inevitably perish under its grinding power. Labor is the universal creator of property and if a man cannot be secure all in his own right to use land and control his own labor he can no longer be called a freeman; he will be controlled by a merciless despotism in which his idiosyncrasies are ignored, his tastes and faculties disregarded, and he is deprived of his most essential right, for, to use the words of Adam Smith, 'the property which every man has is his labor; as it is the original foundation of all other property so it is the most sacred and inviolate.'

"The patrimony of the poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his hands, and to hinder him from employing this strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper, without injury to his neighbor, is a plain violation of the most sacred property. The great Irish philosopher and statesman, Edmund Burke, bore like testimony.

" 'Men have a right to the fruits of their industry and the means of making their industry fruitful. Whatever each man can do without trespassing on others he has a right to do for himself and he has a right to a fair proportion of all which society, with its combination, and skill, and force, can do in his favor.'

"For the superfluities of the rich there would appear less urgency for safeguarding than for the necessities of the poor, and the more exigent the need the more imperative the remedy, and whether the subject of the demand is for labor performed or property in some other form there can be no difference in principle, for the same law is essential to all; for the humblest individual or to the organized association all the rights of private property must be equally sustained, and no organization, however powerful, whether of numbers or property, should be suffered to override them, and cannot be permitted to do so except at the cost of that individual liberty which is the essential basis of free government.

"Justice enthroned on law is the only protection of the humble and defenseless. How shall justice be enthroned but by a united public opinion demanding it, and the demand must originate in the articulate individual conscience, which must be listened to and respected, or we shall be ground down by the despotism of numbers, of military autocracy, or aggregated wealth enacting and compelling obedience to laws not to establish justice and insure domestic tranquility, but to secure unjust privileges and unequal advantage. [Here came his attack on protection given above.]

Fatal to Hopes of Advancement.

"But the enfeeblement of individual energies and the impairment of manly self-reliance are necessarily involved, and the belief in mysterious powers of the State and a reliance upon them to take the place of individual exertion fosters the growth of State socialism, and personal liberty ceases to be the great end of government. How can we fail to perceive that it is fatal to hopes of advancement or even of retention of what has been gained by civilization, when individual freedom and idiosyncrasies of personal character are impeded or cramped in their free expansion by the stupid interference of inflexible labor laws which may be reasonably applicable to one description of human exertion and yet wholly unadapted for others; beneficial to one man, hurtful to another; a benefit to one class, a curse to another; repressing activity, discouraging energy and enterprise, and tending only to establish a standard of dull and hopeless mediocrity.'

"I can imagine no more unhappy fate than for a man to be chained to an occupation below the natural level of his capacities, cruelly cramped in his aspirations and forbidden to rise to his full intellectual and moral stature. And vain and irreverent are all such attempts to establish a dead level in human faculties of body or mind, a bed on which the bodies and minds of men are to be stretched or maimed, but never to rest in peace.

"Who will not admit that the individual discoveries and labors of such men as Caxton, Watt, Arkwright, Stephenson, Nasmyth, Wedgewood, Bessemer, Whitworth and Whitney, Ericsson, Bell, or Edison have been productive of infinitely greater steady, happy, prosperous, and beneficial industry and employment, giving comfort and occupation to countless members of the human race, and an upward impulse to the cause of humanity and civilization far beyond all that statutes and societies for the avowed protection of labor can ever pretend to accomplish?

"Not France alone but the entire civilized world mourns the death of Louis Pasteur, whose discoveries of the origin of disease are of such value to humanity at large. The list of such individual benefits bears repetition here and their names crowd our memories and swell our hearts with gratitude and admiration, but it may be confidently asserted that each of the inventions which have so blessed mankind and promoted its progress has originated in the mind of an individual as the sole channel through which it has been introduced for the general welfare.

Praise for Edinburg.

"And to what audience, and in what spot on the green earth, could a plea for the respect and freedom for individual genius be so confidently urged as in the City of Edinburg? What country has greater cause than yours for love and pride in her children and can more forcibly illustrate, by a long catalogue of illustrious names, the value to the whole world of each true soul, conscious of its power and fearlessly faithful in their expression? In philosophy, science, and art, in every department of intellectual acquirement and education, Scotland's rank is second to none and in some names leads the world.

"It is not fitting that I should in this presence leave unspoken the name of Adam Smith, and I pronounce it with profound respect for the great individual whose clear mind first taught men the true philosophy of liberated commerce and freedom of exchanges, and induced the longest step yet taken in the path of political economy. Well might David Hume declare, as Buckle has recorded, 'That the wealth of nations' was the most valuable productions of the human mind.

"Come from what land he may, who can tread the soil or breathe the air of Caledonia without pausing with love and gratitude to bless the name and memory of Walter Scott? He has not only peopled lake and glen with the creations of his imagination, but has bound history fast in the flowery chains of his fiction. Every mountain, stream, and valley of his native land he has bedecked with his exquisite fancy. He has instilled in human hearts everywhere respect and sympathy for the virtues that make homes happy and refined and nations honored and beloved.

"Scotland without Sir Walter, it cannot be imagined. Such divorce can never be. He was the gift of God to his country, and through his country to humanity at large. No other such record, save that of the one and only Shakspeare, is in the literature of his race, and when he is forgotten it will be a sign of natural decay. Years ago an American poet asked:

" 'But who his human heart hath laid
To nature's bosom nearer;
Who sweetened toil like him or paid

"And when each of us essays to answer Whittier's question I am sure that one and all will pronounce the name of Robert Burns, the marvelous Scottish peasant, who, as Wordsworth said, 'shames the schools.' And this poor inhabitant below was born and lived and died in narrow poverty, from whose chilling grasp he was only released by death, with none of the advantages supposed to be essential for the humblest grade of literature and poesy.

"But the living soul within him soared above his homely surroundings and as he sang he took the human heart by storm, and in the realm of humanity his state is kingly. From that early and humble grave in Dumfrieshire the music of his soul comes to our ears. He has become a political, religious, and educational force. Evolution, not revolution, is the quiet, masterful force now leading the progress of civilization, and the personal conscience and the living soul of the free individual are essential to enable mankind to conform to the changes which are inevitable in its onward journey.

"For what avail,
"The plow or sail,
"Or land or life
"If freedom fail?"

CONGRESS MAY CENSURE BAYARD.

House Resolution Seems to Have Been Introduced in Earnest.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—According to the opinion of two or three probable members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs there is a strong possibility that when the committee comes to consider the matter of Ambassador Bayard's two speeches it may recommend the action proposed by Mr. McCall's resolution. That resolution proposes that the House call upon the President to inform it what steps, if any, he has taken to recall or censure Mr. Bayard.

The question of impeachment is not before the House or the committee in any way. It is now conceded by the Republicans that the proposition to impeach was ont intended seriously, but merely a parliamentary move to secure debate on the Ambassador's conduct.

In case the President should reply that he had not communicated with the Ambassador there is some sentiment that the House should censure him.

While there are no conspicuous precedents for Congressional censure of a diplomatic representative it is said to be in order for the House to censure such an official or ask the President to recall him.

AMUSEMENTS.

M. Marsick, the second of the violinists to arrive for an American tour during the season, will make his first Chicago appearance in the orchestra rehearsal of this afternoon and tomorrow evening's concert at the Auditorium. The numbers chosen for performance by M. Marsick are Vieuxtemps' Concerto No. 1 in E and Saint-Saëns' Rondo Capriccioso. The full program, popular in character, to be played under Mr. Thomas' direction, is as follows:

"Boyard's March" (new)....Halvorson
Overture, "Der Freischutz"....Weber
Divertissement à la Hongroise....Schubert
Concerto, No. 1, in E....Vieuxtemps
(a) Overture, "Donna Diana"; (b) Waltz, Interlude (new)....E. H. von Reynicek
Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso..Saint-Saëns
Siegfried's Rhine Journey, "Götterdämmerung"....Wagner

* * *

Mr. Armour Galloway, the Chicago basso, will make his first appearance at the Metropolitan in New York in a Sunday evening presentation of "The Messiah." The occasion will be the second in a projected series of oratorio presentations undertaken by Abbey & Grau beginning next Sunday evening. The soloists assisting, together with Mr. Galloway, will be Mme. Nordica, Miss Brema, and Herr Wallnoefer.

* * *

A performance of "Rob Roy" will be given every Sunday evening during the Columbia Theater engagement. On next Wednesday night, the 350th presentation of the opera, a souvenir will be distributed.

* * *

The second of Mr. and Mrs. Bicknell Young's concerts took place last night in Handel Hall. Mr. Bruno Steindel and Mrs. Steindel assisted.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S NEPHEW WEDS

Marriage of C. M. Sherman of Chicago and Miss Bartlett of Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Prominent army officers and society people from Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore gathered at the handsome country seat of Colombus O'Donnell Lee, near Melvale, in the suburbs of this city, today to the nuptials of Miss Bertha Bartlett of Baltimore, daughter of Gen. Joseph Bartlett, U. S. A., and Charles M. Sherman of Chicago, son of Mr. Hoyt Sherman of Des Moines, Ia., and nephew of Senator Sherman. In the group that stood up with the young couple in the beautifully decorated drawing-room were Gen. and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Miss Miles, and Miss Lizzie Sherman. The Rev. Father Whelan of the Cathedral performed the ceremony at noon and Cardinal Gibbons pronounced the blessing. Miss Bartlett wore a simple but artistic gown of white silk with trimming of white chiffon. She wore no jewels and carried a white prayer-book. She was given away by her uncle, the Rev. William A. Bartlett of Washington. The maid of honor was Miss Annie Lathrop, who wore a gown of pink silk under white organdie, with white ribbons, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Mr. Tecumseh Sherman, a cousin of the groom, was best man. After the wedding breakfast was served, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman leaving later for a wedding journey. Their future home will be in Chicago, where Mr. Sherman is engaged in the practice of law.

GRANGERS' BANK CLOSES ITS DOORS.

Assets of $1,000,000 to Meet $335,029 Liabilities.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12.—As predicted yesterday the Grangers' Bank of this city did not open for business today. It was announced that the bank had been closed temporarily for the purpose of arranging its affairs. It is said after all debts are paid there will be a large sum to divide among the stockholders. There is a total indebtedness of $335,029. To meet this indebtedness the bank has on hand $70,000 in cash and has bonds, stocks, real estate, and loans and discounts amounting to over $1,000,000.

Dayton, O., Dec. 12.—Judge Elliott this morning appointed Oscar Gottschall and W. W. White receivers for the White Paper company. Judgments aggregating $95,000 have been filed. The Sheriff is in charge of the concern, awaiting bond to indemnify him against loss on account of his prior claims to the property by levies upon aggregating $106,508.

Waupaca, Wis., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—M. Wigderson, dealer in dry goods, clothing, etc., made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Nominal assets, $5,000; liabilities, $6,000.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Gabriel Dirr, the Cumminsville real-estate dealer, assigned this morning to Attorney Thomas M. Conway. Assets, $25,000; liabilities, $15,000.

CHICAGOANS IN THE POSTAL NET.

San Francisco Accuses Them of Working a Game Through the Mails.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Postal Inspector Erwin has been working to obtain evidence to convict Chicago firms of using the mails in a confidence game market scheme. Complaints were made in October against Thomas & Co., Rialto Building, and Pattison & Co., Omaha Building, Chicago. These firms sent out a "market letter" containing the following:

"By our systematic plan it makes no difference whether the market goes up or down. So long as it fluctuates large profits can be made. By referring to the market report in the daily paper you will see the price of wheat fluctuates almost every day from one to three cents a bushel, sufficient to make enormous profits by our systematic plan."

William A. Thomas formerly lived at No. 6447 Wharton avenue, whence he disappeared two months ago. His wife and child were afterward seen at the Colonial Hotel in Woodlawn, but they also have left the city. William Smiley, who owns the building in which Thomas rented apartments said last night: "I would like to know where Thomas is, for he jumped his lease and rent and I am the loser. Since he left dozens of people have called for him. He was a smooth man."

MERRIAM WANTS TO BE GOVERNOR.

He Formally Announces His Candidacy at Peoria, Ill.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Col. Jonathan Merriam of Tazewell County was in the city for a number of hours today in close consultation with Republican leaders. Previous to his departure for home tonight he made the formal announcement of his candidacy for Governor subject to the decision of the Republican State convention. He said he had long been urged to make the race, but it was not until the present time that he could see his way clear. He said he had received many promises of support, and would fight for the nomination.

To Succeed John Cameron.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—John D. McCune, who has been a special agent in Kansas and Missouri for the Northwestern National for fifteen years, was appointed by President James today as manager of the company's Chicago office, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Cameron. The position was offered to Mr. McCune several days ago. He will assume his duties early next week.

FEAST OF LAKESIDE CLUB

GOV. ALTGELD, MAYOR SWIFT, AND DR. HIRSCH GUESTS OF HONOR.

Eloquent and Pithy Speeches Mark the Hours Between the Banquet and the Ball, Which Closes the Festivity—First Event of the Season—Object of the Dinner Is a Mystery to Some of the Members of the Organization.

The Lakeside club, Forty-second street and Grand boulevard, gave the most notable banquet and ball in its history last night. It was the opening event of the season. Three hundred members and friends of the organization were present.

Gov. Altgeld and Mayor Swift were the guests of honor and were the principal speakers of the evening.

Guests of the Evening.

Among those present were:

Gov. Altgeld,
Mayor and Mrs. Swift,
Ex-Judge and Mrs. Moran,
Judge and Mrs. Payne,
Judge and Mrs. Baker,
Judge and Mrs. Hanecy,
Judge and Mrs. Gibbons,
Dr. and Mrs. Emil G. Hirsch,
Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Kraus,
Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Madden,
Mr. and Mrs. Morris Adler,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Despres,
Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Wygant,
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Steinfeld,
Mr. and Mrs. Sigurd Schlesinger,
Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus Silverman,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Falker,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Hartman,
Mr. and Mrs. David Wasserman,
Mr. and Mrs. M. Ellbogen,
Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Fleishman,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Newman,
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Eisenstadt,
Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Strausky,
Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin Spiegel,
Mr. and Mrs. David Berlisheimer,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Freund,
Mr. and Mrs. M. Wheeler,
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Despres,
Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Isaacs,
Mr. and Mrs. Soloman Rice,
Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Brown,
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kesner,
Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Wolff,
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Steiner,
Miss Freidhuf,
Mr. G. T. Bauer,
Mr. E. Cowen,
Mr. Solomon T. Delee,
Mr. Max Adler,
Mr. Oscar Friend,
Mr. Ferdinand Mayer,
Mr. Herman Schlocher,
Mr. M. J. Oppenheim,
Mr. Melton Schroeder,
Mr. Cad Goldman,
Mr. Morris Vebon,
Mr. Jas. Harris, Joliet,
Mr. Joseph Barth,
Mr. Jacob Franks,
Mr. Leopold Polachek,
Mr. H. W. Hahn,
Mr. Alfred Schoenberg,
Mr. and Mrs. Max Schlesinger,
Mr. and Mrs. Morris Arnold,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Moyses,
Mr. and Mrs. M. Schwarz,
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Daniels,
Mr. and Mrs. I. Katzkaner,
Mr. and Mrs. William Herbst,
Mr. and Mrs. David Yondorf,
Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Despres,
Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips,
Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Stumer,
Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Marcus,
Mr. and Mrs. William Z. Johnson,
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Rosenberg,
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Levy,
Mr. and Mrs. Marc Elkin,
Mr. and Mrs. N. Lachman,
Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Eisendrath,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Shindler,
Miss Beckie Franks,
Miss Belle Freehling,
Miss Gussie Mendelsohn,
Miss Hattie Daube,
Miss Cora Engel,
Miss Rose Strauss,
Miss May Mendelsohn,
Miss Natalie Steiner,
Miss Evelin Steiner,
Miss Ida Solomon,
Miss Hattie Levy,
Miss Hallie Schroeder,
Miss Anna Despres,
Miss Lulu Newman,
Miss Paula Kraus,
Miss Sheiah Silverman,
Miss Sarah Gaus,
Miss Emma Werthheimer,
Miss Zelma Falker,
Miss Lucy Eisenstadt,
Dr. A. H. Ferguson,
Dr. J. B. Bacon,
Dr. J. B. Caldwell,
Dr. Morgenthal,
Dr. George,
Mr. H. Baum,
Mr. Henry Falker,
Mr. Israel Shrimski,
Mr. Albert Pick,
Mr. Benj. Auerbach,
Mr. J. S. Mendelsohn,
Mr. J. Tallert,
Mr. Isaac Fish,
Mr. David Pfaelzer,
Mr. Leo Eisenstadt,
Mr. D. A. Cohn,
Mr. Max Eichberg,
Mr. G. S. Salamon,
Mr. Jesse W. Barnet,
Mr. Max Goldenberg,
Mr. A. N. Stumer,
Mr. Sydney Stein,
Mr. E. Neidman,
Mr. David Frank,
Mr. E. L. Wedeles.

At the speakers' table sat Gov. Altgeld, Mayor and Mrs. Swift, Dr. and Mrs. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Kraus, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hefter, and Samuel and Miss Despres.

Toasts and Toasters.

It was past 10:30 o'clock before Samuel Despres, Chairman of the Banquet committee, brought the meeting to order with a gavel stroke. He congratulated the club on the presence of a man "who in spite of all differences is the Governor of the great State of Illinois," and on the presence of the Mayor of the city, and then made way for Adolf Kraus, President of the club, who acted as toastmaster.

Mr. Kraus said the press had a fashion of making a man beloved by the people by abusing him, and had lately discovered a great men whom it abused on all occasions simply with a desire to make him popular. A glowing eulogy of this man was followed by an introduction of Gov. Altgeld.

The Governor devoted the greater part of his not long speech to a panegyric on the Jewish people in history and in modern times.

Mayor Swift was next introduced, and, pleading fatigue and his recent journey, spoke briefly but eloquently on his familiar theme—Chicago.

The final speaker was Dr. Hirsch, who elicited much laughter by his references to the wide knowledge he and Mr. Kraus had gained in newspaper work during the three months before they "turned the paper over to a gentleman who had gained wide experience in journalism by baking rolls for breakfast, and who, desiring to keep up with fast Chicago, had gone into the bicycle business beside."

He then made a powerful and eloquent attack upon puritanical and "illegal laws," particularly devoting himself to temperance legislation. He particularly drew comparisons between foreign and so-called American ideas on the subject.

After the formal banquet was over some whisperings of dissatisfaction were heard among members of the club. They said the banquet was an innovation entirely engineered by the President, Adolph Kraus, for the purpose, apparently, of furthering the political ambitions of Gov. Altgeld. They said extraordinary privileges had been granted in the way of inviting non-members in order to fill the rooms, as the majority of the members had repudiated the affair as being too evidently of a political ax-grinding nature. The matter may be brought before the club for action, some of the objecting members say.

SANTA FE MAY USE WAGNER CARS.

Contract with the Pullman Company Is Abrogated.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 12.—At the meeting of the new Santa Fé directors this afternoon Temporary Directors Robert Fleming, Herman Kobbe, John Luden, and Edward Wilder resigned and the following directors were named as their successors: Edward J. Berwind, H. Rieman Duval, Thomas E. Fowler, and George A. Nickerson. The directors then elected the following officers: President, Edward P. Ripley; First Vice-President, D. B. Robinson; Third Vice-President, Paul Morton; General Counsel, Victor Morawitz; General Solicitor, E. D. Kenna; Chairman of the Board of Directors, Aldace F. Walker; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward Wilder. After the meeting the entire party except Mr. Ripley, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morton took a special train for the East. Messrs. Ripley, Robinson, and Morton took a train late for Denver and the West.

At the meeting of the new Board of Directors today a number of contracts entered into by the old management were abrogated. The only one of special importance, however, was the one existing between the road and the Pullman Sleeping Car company.

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 315 Wabash-av.

ANTI-NERVOUS
-DYSPEPTIC

MAIL
POUCH
TOBACCO

No Nerves Quaking
No Heart Palpitating
No Dyspeptic ...

NICOTINE
NEUTRALI...

TRAPS FOR THE UNWARY.

CRIPPLE CREEK HONEST, WITH FRAUDS CREEPING IN.

Rich Greater Prospects for Money-Making in the Colorado Field than in Johannesburg—State Infected with the Mining Craze—Far-Seeing Men Discourage It—Endeavor to Prevent Schemers Taking Hold—Best Properties Not Obtained East.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The present craze for mining stocks which afflicts the State from end to end and threatens to invade the conservative East, with Chicago as one of the main objective points, shows no signs of abatement. The fever for speculation grows more violent every day. That there have been no great disasters thus far is probably due to the fact that there are no bears on the market. All are bulls here. If there has been any manipulation it has been skyward. Though this cannot go on forever, up to date the buyers of stocks have made money.

There have been slight declines in a few instances, but the results were not serious, and the losers were able to recoup themselves easily the next day. Steady or permanent losses have been out of the question, owing to the very conditions of things. One of these conditions is that the mines whose names appear on the stock boards have not been proved worthless, but on contrary proved to be valuable in varying degrees. Crude as these Colorado mining exchanges are they have taken all the precautions possible within the short period of their existence to protect buyers and sellers.

Trying to Break In.

This millennial state of things will come to an end when the wily and dishonest schemers that abound everywhere have time to lay traps for the public. Then look out for as ferocious and avaricious a menagerie of wildcats as ever was turned loose upon a defenseless community.

These schemers are already trying to break into the Colorado exchanges. In a few instances a few have probably succeeded in doing so. The pickings are so lean their eyes are fixed longingly upon the fat wallets of the East. It is on the other side of the Missouri River they will look for their biggest prey. There are indications that before many weeks Chicago and the Eastern money centers will be flooded with a worthless grade of mining stocks purporting to represent interests in the valuable properties in the Cripple Creek district. They will be offered cheap, say at from 10 to 25 cents a share, but that will be many times more than the value of the ground they cover. A number of the stocks bought and sold on the Colorado exchanges today are of high class and worth the price at which they are quoted. The mineral is in sight to back them up and experienced men are watching the uncovering of the deposits to see that the properties are properly developed and worked.

It is probably as safe to trade in these shares as it is to trade in the shares of railroad or manufactories, so long as the managements remain as now, but it will be difficult to find them on Eastern mining exchanges should any be organized. They are owned in Colorado principally by mine-owners and business-men, who evince a decided hostility to Eastern buyers, and prefer to keep their treasured bits of gilt paper among themselves. So long as they keep them here they feel that the stability of their own exchanges is insured.

Gambling in Cheap Stock.

To let them go East would mean that they must content themselves with gambling in cheap stock. They prefer to let the cheap shares go East—that is, if it is absolutely necessary that the East must have something of the kind to amuse itself with.

But there are Coloradoans, conservative men, who frown upon any attempt to foist wildcats upon the East. They do not want them themselves and they do not want the East to have them, because they say it would injure mining in general and Colorado and Cripple Creek in particular.

Then there are others who are not so conscientious. These are lying awake nights devising means by which the gullible tenderfoot can be fleeced. When their grand coups are fully planned the people of the East will hear from them and a mining exchange will not be necessary for the skinning process, either—every broker can run his own little abattoir in private.

It stands to reason that trading in valuable mining shares in the East will be rendered difficult, because good stocks for trading purposes cannot be secured. It is not the policy of Colorado mining men to dispose of their gilt-edged stuff in small lots.

Good Stocks Stay West.

You cannot find in the East today one share of D. H. Moffatt's Hickory Mine in the district, nor the famous Little Johnnie at Leadville, nor the Amethyst at Creede, nor of a dozen other great mines which might be named. D. H. Moffatt controls a Denver bank which has $8,500,000 in deposits, he owns railroads, mines, and ranches. He is a shrewd financier, and other Coloradoans emulate him.

Nobody has ever discovered in his career where, when he had a good property, he parted with any part of it to Eastern men unless he disposed of the control. Then he got his own price, and the management passed out of his hands. He had no more vital interest in it. All other big Colorado miners are like him. It is reasonable to predict, therefore, that if Eastern speculators wish to trade in good mining stocks at home they must buy the controlling interest in the covered mines to do it.

Granting that high-class mining shares can be held in the East for speculative purposes, there are still obstacles to be encountered that will tend to discourage operators and make deals unsatisfactory. Every deal in Colorado stocks today is a bona fide sale. There are no options and no margins, so familiar to Chicago wheat-pit operators. The cash is paid down and the transfer of stock made under present conditions when a deal is made. In Chicago, for instance, the stock must be sent back here for the formal transfer.

Not a Profitable Method.

This method of doing business would necessitate annoying and profit-destroying delays, brokers would be compelled to carry large capitals and charge exorbitant commissions to cover possible losses, and there would be many opportunities for repudiating contracts in case of a shrinkage in prices.

It has been proposed to get over this difficulty by adopting the California system of registration and trusteeship, but considerable opposition has been manifested and some time may be required before the scheme can be put in operation.

California stocks are handled in New York in blocks of 100 shares. When an order comes for a stock the plan is to have it made out in 100 share blocks in the name of a trustee appointed by the exchange.

This trustee indorses in the presence of witnesses, record is made of it, and the stock becomes as good as the cash it represents, and can be passed from hand to hand. In the case of dividends the cash paid is indorsed on the back of the certificate, and the money is paid to the trustee, who gives it to the holder of the stock at the date the dividend is declared.

This has been found to work satisfactorily, but the system has not been tried here, though brokers who are trying to get Eastern customers are urging its adoption.

To operate successfully in the East therefore and get gilt-edge trading material the speculators must buy in controlling blocks for themselves, at least some of them, become mine-owners and managers.

Records Will Show.

This will be denied in many quarters, but the records bear out the assertions that there are no instances in New York, Chicago, or St. Louis where residents of these cities have made fortunes in mining stocks when they have not own controlling interests in the mines.

Whatever happens in the East Colorado will remain in the throes of the stock gambling craze for many months. Already farseeing and conservative men are deploring the fact that will follow the organization of pools and combinations and are telling all they can to keep speculation within reasonable bounds. The transactions grow larger daily, and though the infection has not yet reached the servant girls and the poorer classes generally, as in the Comstock days in San Francisco, it bids fair to rival that in its healthy feverishness.

There are nine exchanges in the State distributed between Denver, Cripple Creek, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and Victor. Nearly every afternoon and evening calls and at all hours the rooms are crowded with a dense crowd of money-makers.

Sales in Cripple Creek last week were 1,334,900 shares, having a valuation of $1,784,900.

This is an increase of one-half, and while the amount involved was not so great as the business done on the Chicago Board of Trade many thousands of dollars the transactions are growing in volume at a rapid rate above that in the future great fortunes may be started. The transactions for last Saturday, which was a quiet day, were as follows:

City.	Shares.
Denver	945,600
Colorado Springs	261,000
Cripple Creek	278,000
Victor	45,800
Pueblo	104,500
Total	1,334,900

Difference in Cities.

There is a vast difference in the trading of the different cities. Denver sometimes ignores high priced stocks and deals almost exclusively in the cheaper ones. While the volume of trade seems large the amount of money changing hands will be comparatively small. That is why Denver brokers have to employ larger forces of clerks than the brokers of other places and are under heavier expenses.

Pueblo is much the same as Denver, only on a smaler scale.

Colorado Springs, on the other hand, deals almost entirely in high priced stocks. That is because nine-tenths of the Cripple Creek mines are owned in the Springs, and the only development work is being done. There will be plenty of fun in this stock when Haggerman and Bales, who control it and who are the Goulds of mining stock, take it into their heads to make things jump.

It must be remembered that most, or nearly all, of these mines were opened on an absurdly small original capital. They developed themselves with the proceeds of their own ore.

Large Oak from Little Acorn.

The money put into the great Portland did not exceed $500 at the outset. It has been made what it is with its own capital; only a little over a year ago Anchoria-Leland sold for 2 cents a share, today it is quoted at $3.05. Nothing like this was ever seen or dreamed of in Africa.

These are the facts as they exist in Colorado, but the people of the East will lose much treasure and pass many sleepless nights if they accept everything offered them as gilt-edged.

It is necessary to cite only one instance to reveal the traps now being laid. There is one company whose stock is being sold in Boston in the vicinity of $1.70 a share. That stock offered in Cripple Creek would not bring $1.70 a thousand shares. The people here know the property to have no value and they knew that for $1 an expert made a report upon it for prospectus purposes without setting foot on the claim.

Another case came up yesterday. A lease on a thirty-foot holding was taken in the morning at a ridiculously low figure. The company was organized in the afternoon and a man left for Denver to have the stock certificates printed in the evening. Today no doubt those certificates are being signed in blank and tomorrow an agent will start for Chicago or some other Eastern point with a gripsack full of the worthless stuff.

Name.	Cap. shares.	Price stock.	Value.
Alamo	1,250,000	$0.09¼	$ 118,750
Anaconda	1,000,000	.69	690,000
Aola	1,000,000	.04¾	43,750
Anchoria-Leland	600,000	3.05	1,800,000
Atlanta	1,000,000	.01	10,000
Boston Colo.	300,000	.02	28,000
Brother Jonathan	1,000,000	.03½	35,000
Ect Lee	1,200,000	.03¾	44,000
Bankers'	1,250,000	.22½	283,750
Ben Hur	900,000	.10¼	92,250
Buckhorn	900,000	.07¼	67,500
Pike Bell	900,000	.15¾	137,500
Chicago Creek Con.	2,000,000	.24¾	487,500
Creede & C. C.	800,000	.07¾	56,000
Copper Mountain	1,000,000	.04	40,000
Columbine	2,000,000	.05¾	56,250
C. C. & M.	2,000,000	.07½	155,000
Columbine Victor	2,000,000	.07¼	141,500
C. K. & N.	1,250,000	.02	25,000
Crœsus	1,000,000	.03	30,000
Currency	1,250,000	.10	125,000
Enterprise	800,000	.24¾	194,000
Elkton	500,000	.65	325,000
Favorite	1,200,000	.13½	162,000
Franklin	1,000,000	.02¼	22,500
Gold King	100,000	.70	700,000
Golden Eagle	1,000,000	.03½	35,000
Gold Globe	750,000	.25¾	193,500
Gould	1,000,000	.19	190,000
Goldstone	1,250,000	.02½	31,250
Golden Age	1,000,000	.04¾	45,000
Granite Hill	720,000	.02	14,400
Gold Standard	1,000,000	.13½	135,000
Garfield Grouse	1,200,000	.06¾	78,000
Golden Dale	2,000,000	.01½	15,000
Gold Rock	100,000	.01¾	17,500
Grand	1,500,000	.03¾	52,500
Hallett & Hamburg	200,000	.34	68,000
Ironclad	1,000,000	.90	900,000
Isabella	2,250,000	.44	990,000
Jefferson	1,100,000	.16	176,000
Jackpot	1,250,000	.12½	156,250
Keystone	1,500,000	.10	150,000
Lottie Gibson	1,000,000	.02½	22,500
Magna Charta	1,000,000	.03¼	31,250
Monaw Bell	1,000,000	.04	40,000
Matoa	1,000,000	.24	240,000
Mount Rosa	1,000,000	.20	200,000
Nuggett	1,000,000	.15	150,000
Raven Tunnel	1,500,000	.05½	82,500
Ophir	750,000	.10¼	71,250
Pappoose	2,000,000	.06¼	105,000
Pharmacist	1,200,000	.16	192,000
Portland	3,000,000	1.06¼	5,887,500
Ramona	1,000,000	.08	80,000
Rempe	1,000,000	.10	100,000
Sacramento	1,000,000	.09½	91,250
Summit	1,000,000	.24¼	245,000
Silver State	1,000,000	.03	21,000
St. Louis, C. C. C.	1,000,000	.04¾	45,000
Temoni	1,000,000	.18	180,000
Tarpey	1,250,000	.03¼	40,000
Unaw Mountain	1,000,000	.01	10,000
Virginia M	1,000,000	.03	30,000
World	1,000,000	.02	20,000
Work	1,250,000	.19½	239,061
T. F. T.	500,000	.03¼	15,625

Better than Johannesburg.

Here are sixty-eight companies, most of them listed, with a total capitalization of $82,220,000, the stock of which is selling for $17,039,650. This is more than one-fifth of the capitalized value. There is a vast difference between this and Johannesburg, where non-dividend paying mines are selling at four times their capitalized value. Many of the mines quoted above upon careful examination could not sell for the figure their stocks bring, but there are others which are worth much more.

On the Favorite, for instance, there is an option of $180,000 and it will probably be sold at that figure. Its value on the Stock Board is not so large. The Anchoria-Leland group is in the hands of several lessees, who are taking out great quantities of rich ore and refuse to give up their leases for sums of $50,000 and $75,000. When the leases run out in May the company will resume its contracts and then there will probably be another Portland in the camp.

The Isabella is cleaning up $20,000 a month

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO.

[Copyright, 1895, by Collier & Ackley, Cripple Creek, Colo., publishers of topographical and claim maps in distinctive colors of the Cripple Creek district, showing producing mines.]

town is partially made up of a wealthy class of residents, who went there originally for health and have remained there for pleasure.

The mine-owners are heavy dealers and the rich pleasure-seekers have become so thoroughly infected that they, too, are frequent plungers. More of the actual value of the mines and stocks is known in Colorado Springs than in any other point in the State, and dealers there seem to have more confidence in their ability to play the game successfully.

Cripple Creek is not far behind Colorado Springs in its knowledge of what is going on. It knows more, in fact, of the operations under ground; but not so much of the doings of the stock manipulators.

Stock dealing as it exists today in Colorado is not a dangerous game. There is a well defined idea of what is taking place, and there has not yet been time for extensive manipulation.

Two years of absolute poverty have taught the people caution, and conservatism not ordinarily to be expected in the West. There is not in the least degree that bold recklessness that characterized the early life of Leadville sixteen years ago. Then properties were bought and sold for thousands with no other evidence of tangibility than a map and a lead pencil with which to point out a location. Men closed their eyes and bought stocks indiscriminately. Today inquiries and examinations are made and no stock is bought before it is definitely ascertained that there is a chance to at least get the money back.

Some Comparative Figures.

Comparative figures show that the proportion of stock value to the total capitalization is not against the buyer.

Here are the stocks called on the Cripple Creek board, most of them listed. The capitalization is given with the price per share. The last column gives the value of the mining property as estimated by the stockholders in their daily dealings:

BRULE INDIANS WHOOP AND DANCE.

Attract a Crowd Which Blockades Traffic for a Time.

Chief Green Cloud, aged 78, looked after eleven Brulé braves, squaws, and papooses in a big store at State and Monroe streets yesterday while Buck Taylor, the cowboy, looked after the chief. The band of Indians has just come from St. Louis, where they have been giving the ghost dance and other exhibitions at the exposition.

The platform at the fourth story on the fire escape was boarded over and extended, and every few minutes three or four bucks would give a weird native dance, all the while letting out whoops which drowned the noises in the streets and attracting a crowd which speedily stopped traffic.

These Brulés from the Rose Bud Agency—for that is their home—between yells, incantations, and dances performed feats on the fire escape ladder which were trying to the nerves of the spectators. The Indians will keep at the same thing until they are called home.

Position of the Auditorium.

Mr. F. W. Peck being asked regarding his knowledge of the matter of subscriptions to the Republican convention fund said: "I was not a member of the committee and had no hand in the collection of the subscriptions made. A morning paper incorrectly alluded to a subscription conditioned upon the use of the Auditorium as the hall. No condition of any kind was made, but I happen to know that the Auditorium Hotel interests headed the subscription with an amount which was equal to one-twentieth of the entire $100,000 without any condition whatever.

Notice to the Public in General.

We have moved from No. 178 Wabash avenue to No. 169 Wabash avenue, and will now sell our fine stock of pianos, slightly damaged by fire, at a great discount. Call and see us before you buy. Meyer & Weber, No. 169 Wabash avenue.

Prince Victor—Carl Upmann's best 5 cent cigar. Ask your dealer for it.

FOR PEACE IN CHICAGO.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

It Is Decided to Send a Committee of Two to Chicago to Try to Reconcile Differences Existing Between the Trade and Labor Assembly and the Labor Congress—Resolutions Indorsing Closing of Barber Shops on Sunday in Illinois.

New York, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The protest of the Chicago Labor Congress was reported by the Committee on Grievances unfavorably and the report was adopted by the convention. The resolution and request of the Trade and Labor Assembly that two representatives of the American Federation of Labor proceed to Chicago in the near future with power to call a meeting of all trade unions and endeavor to adjust existing difficulties was almost unanimously passed by the convention after a lively debate, wherein the Chicago delegates of the Trades and Labor Assembly were found supporting the resolution. There is still a desire on the part of the delegates of the federation, particularly those from Chicago, to give every facility possible to the representatives of the Labor Congress to air their differences. In all probability tomorrow morning a resolution will be introduced by the Trades and Labor Assembly delegates asking the unanimous consent of the convention to give the representative of the Labor Congress the privilege of the floor, so that those whom he represents may be thoroughly satisfied that the desire of the American Federation of Labor is to amicably arrange all difficulties to the end that the best interests of the trade unions may thereby be advanced.

JAMES J. LINEHAN,
Chicago, Carpenters and Joiners.

The trade unions received advice and encouragement through the report of the fraternal delegates, Samuel Gompers and F. J. McBride, to Cardiff, Wales, in giving a synopsis of the proceedings of that convention. They also were given an interesting review of the trade union movement in Great Britain by the fraternal delegates, Messrs. Cowie and Mawdsley, which will be of vast interest and importance to the entire trade union movement in this country.

JOHN C. DERNELL,
Chicago, Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

FOURTH DAY OF THE CONVENTION.

Given Up Almost Entirely to Introduction of Resolutions.

New York, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The fourth day of the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Madison Square Garden was given up almost entirely to the introduction of resolutions.

There were two features that will interest Chicago members of the federation. The first was the complaint that the lack of harmony among the trades unions of Chicago was due to the interference of lawyers and others who have sought to make capital out of the labor movement. This took form in a resolution, which was approved, that a committee be sent to Chicago to investigate the situation and put the labor movement on a sound footing.

The second was a report of the Committee on Resolutions indorsing the stand of the National Journeymen Barbers' Association for the closing of barber shops on Sunday in Chicago, and that action be taken for a similar end in other cities. It was sent to the Committee on Organization. The movement, it was reported, meant shorter hours for the barbers, and therefore should be indorsed.

Dold Is Not Heard.

When a special committee appointed to bring about a settlement of the Chicago difficulties made its report an effort was made to have the matter aired before the convention. One faction, headed by Delegate Pomeroy, objected, while others were of the opinion Delegate Dold should be granted an opportunity to state the situation of affairs. Three motions were made on the subject; one was to refer back to the committee, another to consider the question in executive session, and another to give Dold the floor. After much argument on both sides the report of the committee was adopted and a committee of two will investigate and try to bring about a settlement of the difficulties.

A communication from the typesetting machine engineers, which asked for shorter working hours, caused some comment. The Rules committee decided to have the matter settled by the convention. It was claimed this body of men should come under the head of the Typographical Union or the Machinists' Union. There is to be a conference of the various delegates interested in these matters tonight and decision was deferred until after that time.

Sergeant's Platform.

P. L. Sargeant, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, was called upon for a speech. He said he hoped the day would come when all classes of workmen would be united in one body.

William F. Durfinger, mediator between Hackett, Carhart & Co. and the United Garment Workers of America, reported his efforts in that direction had been successful.

Samuel Gompers submitted a lengthy report of the visit of himself and Vice-President McGuire to the British Trades Council convention at Cardiff, Wales, last September.

It was announced that an agreement had been effected between the Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union and the American Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Chicago whereby the latter will use the label. This means in all probability the two will be combined as one.

W. C. T. U. Representatives Present.

President McBride said four representatives of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union were present and would address the convention. He introduced Mrs. Mary Burt, President of the W. C. T. U. She said she came to bring the greetings of Miss Frances F. Willard, President of the National Christian Temperance Union, who, through the delegation, took the members of the convention by the hand in kindly sympathy. This greeting came from the world, inasmuch as Miss Willard is President of the National Union. The Federation of Labor and the W. C. T. U. had many purposes in common, and through the well-directed efforts of the Federation this country would take first rank in the industrial world. Mrs. Burt spoke of the serious results of liquor among the working classes and said the Federation should seriously consider it.

Mrs. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, National Superintendent of the Department of Temperance and Labor of the W. C. T. U., of Cambridge, Mass., spoke at some length on the questions of her society. She said the laboring people had much to do to look after the liquor question.

Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, National Superintendent of the Department of Purity in Literature and Art, and Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, National Superintendent of Young Women's Work of the W. C. T. U., spoke on similar subjects.

It was voted to have the speeches of the first two representatives printed in the official organ of the Federation.

F. J. Cowey, the English representative of the Miners' Union, said he had good news for the people and that was that a big strike of shipbuilders in Scotland had at last been settled and the capitalists have failed. The terms are an increase of wages now and again in February. J. Mawdsley, the other representative and who comes from the Mule Spinners' Union of Manchester, England, was then introduced. He felt pretty sure if he were a capitalist he would be as wicked as the other capitalists. And every other man in the hall, he thought, would be the same. The men who work for their own betterment should work in business lines. They should talk more about pounds, shillings, and pence than about sentiment.

STRIKE ON AN APARTMENT BUILDING

Carpenters Rebel Against a Five-Cent Cut in Wages.

Fifty carpenters in the employ of the Ketcham Lumber company on the new apartment building on Belden avenue near Lincoln Park went on a strike yesterday when notified their wages had been cut from 35 to 30 cents an hour. Unless the wage-question is settled at once the Building Trades Council will take a hand in the controversy and every union man on the job will be called out. The carpenters are trying to settle the difficulty without the necessity of a general strike.

According to the story told by the strikers the carpenter work on the building commenced nine weeks ago and there was an agreement between the men and the contractor that the union scale of wages, 35 cents an hour, should be paid. The men received their pay every two weeks and nothing was said about a cut in wages until yesterday, when they were paid off it was found only 30 cents an hour had been allowed. The men refused to take the money or to go to work.

Carpenters' Union No. 10, one of the strongest unions in the city, elected officers last night as follows: President, Al Cattermull; Vice-President, William Watson; Recording Secretary, F. R. Eisel; Financial Secretary, William Mead; Treasurer, J. Button; Trustee, J. H. Stevens.

The striking coal shovelers at the Richardson company docks on the North Branch of the river and Kingsbury street returned to work yesterday. The trouble over the number of men to work in each boat was settled satisfactorily.

Chicago barbers say their employers are bringing scores of barbers here from all directions by causing a report to be circulated through traveling men that there is plenty of work at big wages here. It is said there are hundreds of idle barbers in the city as the result of the false report. The union barbers say the bosses took this step in order to have plenty of help at hand in case of a general strike over the Sunday rest movement.

The local Plumbers' Union will become affiliated with the United Association of Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers on next Monday evening at No. 190 Randolph street.

BOOKBINDERS THREATEN A STRIKE

Employes of Donohue & Henneberry Have a Wages Grievance.

There is believed to be a good prospect of a strike in the bindery department of the printing house of Donohue & Henneberry over the wage question.

Over 200 union workmen employed in that department met last night at No. 82 Lake street to talk over the situation. After a warm discussion, which lasted until nearly midnight, a committee was appointed to meet with the employers today in an endeavor to patch up the difficulty and prevent a general strike.

According to the workmen, the trouble grows out of an attempt made by the firm to force the apprentices to sign a wage contract which would result in a reduction of wages. The contract binds the employés to a wage scale of $6 a week for the first year, $7 for the second, and $8 for the third. The workmen say some of the older apprentices are now earning from $15 to $25 a week.

Copies of the contract were given to some of the men by the foremen of the department last night. They refused to sign and were discharged. Several others quit work and the meeting of the union was called immediately.

Several speakers declared in favor of an immediate strike, but the cooler heads advised delay until the employers were given a chance to cancel the contract order.

FAILURES IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Fancy Goods Firm and "The Great Divide" Go to the Wall.

Bratt & Pruden, wholesale dealers in notions and fancy goods at No. 185 Fifth avenue, failed yesterday afternoon. They made an assignment in the County Court to John F. Donohue, and the assignee took charge of the business. The assets are said to be $22,000 and the liabilities about $17,000. The concern was a corporation, and the only cause assigned for the failure was the inability of the company to make collections. The assets consist of the stock of goods on hand and book accounts.

Judge Carter entered an order in the County Court yesterday authorizing the assignee of A. H. Andrews & Co. to sell about $30,000 worth of school furniture to C. F. Weber of San Francisco. The proceeds of the sale are to be applied upon the judgment of the Globe National Bank against the Andrews company. The assignee will then take charge of the assets of the company, which are still in the hands of the Sheriff on the bank judgment.

The Great Divide Publishing company, which has an office on Dearborn street, made an assignment in the County Court yesterday to W. J. Fox. The company was in the business of book publishing, and, according to a statement filed, has assets of $2,000. The liabilities were not given.

CLUB FOLKS TAKE TO THE STAGE.

Young Members of the Marquette Entertain Their Friends.

Amateur theatricals will be given weekly at the Marquette club this winter. They occur on ladies' night and include a variety of performances from vaudeville to drama.

The second in this series of ladies' night performances was given in the club's amusement hall last night. About 600 were present. The hall was appropriately decorated, and the performance of "An Arabian Night" was much enjoyed by the club members and their ladies.

The committee in charge of this series of entertainments consists of:

Mr. E. A. Bigelow, Mr. J. J. Arney,
Dr. T. J. Corlett, Mr. E. H. Seaman.
Mr. E. P. Wells,

The cast of characters included:

Mr. M. H. Brockway, Miss Laura Thomson,
Mr. James E. Houronis, Miss Grace Heyer,
Mr. Carl Reed, Miss Kathie Auwerda,
Mr. Coolin Murphy, Miss Lilly Crone.
Miss Edna Marley,

Next Thursday night a vaudeville performance will be given.

To advertise our Boys' Department and that you may have a pleasant remembrance of the good Clothing bought at Wilde's we are giving an order on a first-class photographer for 6 cabinet sized photographs of the boy for whom the clothes are purchased with each sale of $5 or over of boys' clothing.

Commencing Saturday, Dec. 14, We Shall be Open Evenings Until Christmas.

James Wilde Jr. & Co.,

STATE AND MADISON STREETS.

A Mark-Down Sale

—OF—

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Nearly every lot that has not a full line of sizes marked down. Many of the best selling styles in the house included. . . . . .

There are no misrepresentations in our sales—we state things just as they are. You will find our prices lower than those of any other house in Chicago for the same qualities.

You can depend on our goods—You can depend on our statements.

Two-Garment Knee Pant Suits, for Boys 4 to 15 years old,
$4.75, $6.40, $8.65.

We have taken a large number of our fine Two-Garment Knee Pant Suits and marked them at the above prices, not very many in any one lot. To appreciate the values you must see them—compare them with any offered elsewere. If you can do as well we will refund the money.

Three-Garment Knee Pant Suits—several hundred of them marked down to prices that will make a quick, short sale of them—the first comers get the pick.

Boys' Long Pant Suits.

Big Boys—Young Men—and little men of all ages—31 to 35 chest measure—here is a chance for you—
$9.75, $12, $14.50, $20.

These figures on paper mean little, but when you see the great bargains that they represent you'll agree with us that they mean the saving of many dollars to our customers.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.

FRANK REED, Manager.

LEVIN'S CASE HAS NO STANDING.

Judge Horton Dismisses a Suit Against the Gas Companies.

The suit of Louis A. Levin against the Chicago Gas company was dismissed yesterday in Judge Horton's Court. It was brought by Levin more than a year ago and the bill which he filed asked for the appointment of receivers for all the Chicago gas companies, although the principal defendant mentioned was the Chicago Gas Light and Coke company. As a stockholder he asked the court to place the companies in the hands of receivers. When the matter came up yesterday Judge Horton held that the complainant and his bill had no standing in court for the reason that he had not made the Fidelity company a party to the bill. A further reason was that the certificate upon which he sued and which made him a stockholder was issued by the Fidelity company and was alleged in his bill to be a fraud. He could not therefore enforce in a Chancery Court what he claimed to be a fraud.

VACANCY IN THE CHAIR OF BIOLOGY.

Dr. Conklin to Leave Northwestern and Go to Pennsylvania.

Dr. E. G. Conklin, who for the last year has held the Chair of Biology at Northwestern University, will resign that position today to accept a like one at the University of Pennsylvania. He will leave for the East tomorrow. His place at Northwestern University will be filled by Prof. William A. Locy, who for the last eight years has been at the head of the Department of Zoology at Lake Forest University.

Prof. Robert A. Harper of Oberlin College will probably be Prof. Locy's successor at Lake Forest.

Benefit for a Children's Home.

The Missionary Children's Home at Morgan Park is the beneficiary of an entertainment given last evening at First Baptist Church by Bennett Griffen, violinist, and Haslitt Alva Cuppy, reader.

The Rev. C. M. Esbjorn Has a Call.

Moline, Ill., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Zion Lutheran Church has extended a call to the Rev. C. M. Esbjorn of Marshfield Ore., formerly a professor of Swedish language and literature at Augustana College.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. JOHN'S, Military Academy,

DELAFIELD, WIS.

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New Term Begins Jan. 8, 1896.

For circulars, catalogues, testimonials, etc., address REV. S. T. SMYTHE, A. M., President, Delafield, Waukesha Co., Wis.

WATERMAN HALL,

SYCAMORE, ILL.

The Easter Term of this well-known school for girls will begin January 7th, 1896. Those desiring information about it can meet the Rector at 618 Masonic Temple on any Monday in December from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., or write to him for a catalogue.

Address REV. B. F. FLEETWOOD, D. D., Rector.

Seventeenth Year.

Western Military Academy

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Special Xmas Sale
25% OFF.
2,000 Turkish Rugs
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AND **ARMS**
Just Received for Holidays.
Best and unique Xmas presents, Inlain Tables, in fashion. Avail yourself of reduced prices.
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A refined complexion should use Pozzoni's Powder. It produces a soft & beautiful skin.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARMENIANS APPEAL TO THE WORLD FOR ASSISTANCE.

Startling Statement That the List of Dead in the Recent Massacres Will Reach 100,000 and That 500,000 Have Sought Refuge in the Mountains, Where They Are Starving—Two Gunboats Go Through the Dardanelles—Other Foreign News.

London, Dec. 12.—The Turkish situation jumped into the place of chief interest today by the reports from Constantinople that two gunboats had passed the Straits of Dardanelles and that the Armenians had sent a formal appeal for aid to the Associated Press. The gunboats are the British Dryad and the Italian Archimede. This action is not regarded as significant or serious, but some anxiety was caused by the accompanying statement that a panic prevailed at Galata and Pera. This proved to be a trifling brawl.

The Armenian appeal was more grave in import. It is as follows.

"Armenia is at her last gasp in the work of extermination. The number of people massacred reaches 100,000, and half a million of survivors have taken refuge in the forests and mountains, where they are feeding on herbs and roots. Hunger and cold have begun to make great ravages among them. In the name of humanity and Christianity save us."

News Received at Boston.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 12.—The news that Armenia had cabled an appeal for help was taken in missionary circles here as undeniable evidence of the desperate need of those who have suffered from Turkish depredations.

The Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Mission Commissioners, said today:

"The statements are entirely credible. Although information received by us shows the number killed to reach only about 50,000, since our latest advices were sent there have been number of additional massacres which may bring the total up to 100,000, as stated in the appeal."

Dr. Smith then alluded to the relief work of the missionaries of the board, and said they had been much hampered through lack of funds.

"We trust," he continued, "that the Associated Press will send the appeal broadcast throughout the land, as the delay in receiving money is causing so much misery and destitution among the unfortunate sufferers. I will write Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross organization again today on the necessity that this body take up the distribution of funds immediately."

Up to today $11,976 has been received by those having in charge the Armenian relief fund. Money is being cabled to Constantinople as soon after its receipt as possible.

Turks Keep Up Their Denials.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—The Turkish Legation has received the following cablegram from the Sublime Porte, under today's date:

"The Armenians of Kalb (Bitlis), having pretended that their belongings were taken away during the various disorders by the Mussulmans, the imperial authorities ordered an investigation which established the falsity of this assertion, as well as the fact that these very Armenians had left to the care of their Mussulman neighbors all they possessed. The latter have since restored the goods to their owners."

CRISIS IN THE CABINET OF SPAIN.

Report from Madrid the Ministers Would Resign.

Madrid, Dec. 12.—It is announced that the Cabinet has decided to resign tomorrow owing to the recent popular demonstration against the Ministers of Finance, Justice, and Public Works, who supported the municipal authorities.

Advance of the Insurgents.

Havana, Dec. 12.—Quintin Bravo, the insurgent leader, is known to be moving near Zeuleta at the head of a considerable force, and Ignacio Suarez, another of the insurgent leaders, has passed Mata, towards La Rosa, intending to invade the Province of Matanzas.

Acebo, the insurgent leader who was recently captured, has been tried by court-martial and sentenced to death.

The Espania Battalion has arrived at Tunis and Jucaro. Gen. Marin left for the front today, and Gen. Pando leaves on Sunday. Twenty musicians belonging to the volunteers at Santiago de Cuba have joined the insurgents.

The insurgents are preventing the grinding of sugar cane at the plantation of Trinidad, near Santo Domingo, Province of Santa Clara.

CANNOT STAND BEING KILLED AGAIN

Mexican Runs Away After Being Filled with Bullets.

Mexico City, Dec. 12.—[Special to the New York World.]—The remarkable case of a patient in the San Pablo Hospital is attracting attention all over the republic.

The man was condemned to death some weeks ago in the State of Suanajuatro for stealing a large can of kerosene oil. When the day of the execution arrived he was led out into the suburbs and placed before a blank wall. A squad of State troops was stationed a few paces off. At the word "Fire" they poured a volley into the poor unfortunate. Then two soldiers advanced until they were standing just over the prostrate figure, and in this position with their revolvers they tried to fire more bullets into the man's brain.

The soldiers returned to the garrison, leaving the body to be called for by the prison wagon. When they were well out of sight the man who had been shot struggled to his feet and fled. He turned his face toward this city and tramped on and on through the long journey until he reached this capital. Here he was admitted to the San Pablo Hospital, where he finally told his extraordinary story. The narrative was supported by three rifle bullets in the body and by a pistol bullet in the skull.

It was further substantiated by a claim made by the authorities of Suanajuatro to have their ex-prisoner restored to them that they might make another effort to vindicate the dignity of the law.

The prisoner himself pleads to be kept in the capital. He contends his health has been so impaired of late that his constitution would not support another execution. He argues, moreover, that though he may be getting well again in Mexico City, as far as Suanajuatro is concerned he is to all intents and purposes dead. The public appears to concur with the strange patient in his views.

SOUTH AMERICA UNUSUALLY QUIET.

Cholera, a Fire, and a Proposed Duel the Day's Gossip.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Colon, Colombia, Dec. 12.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A Brazil dispatch reports cholera in Campinos.

Argentina is pressing Bolivia to pay old claims growing out of the seizure of Argentine citizens and their properties by officers of the Bolivian Government.

The Western Courier announces the British steamer Minot, carrying a cargo of petroleum and bound for San Francisco, was burned at Pisagua.

A Buenos Ayres dispatch says the Secretary of the Bolivian Legation in that capital has challenged his official chief, the Minister, to fight a duel. The Argentine Government, it is said, will demand the recall of the bellicose diplomats.

TWO HOLES STOVE IN THE GERMANIC

Adriatic to Bring Over the Steerage and Some Cabin Passengers.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.—The officials of the White Star line say it is impossible to fully ascertain the damage done to the Germanic by its collision with the Scotch steamer Cambrae yesterday, which resulted in the sinking of the latter vessel, until it has been placed in dry dock. In addition to the large hole, nine feet by seven feet, which was stove in the bow of the Germanic above its watermark, a second hole has been discovered right through the bows of the steamship, two feet in diameter. The Germanic's stem is also bent.

The White Star line officials decided to dispatch the Adriatic of their line to New York tonight with the steerage passengers of the Germanic and those of its saloon passengers who may be desirous of taking passage in it.

The Cambrae is lying in a dangerous position in the track of vessels. Its forecastle is visible at low tide.

Southampton, Dec. 12.—The Germanic's mails will be forwarded to New York by the steamer Normannia, which touches here tomorrow on its way to New York from Hamburg.

London, Dec. 12.—Lord Dunraven has returned to this city from Liverpool, his trip to New York having been interrupted by the collision between the Germanic and Cambrae. He has not decided upon the date when he will make his next departure for the United States.

MUST NOT OFFEND THE FOREIGNERS

Circular Instructions to the Authorities at San Salvador.

San Salvador, Dec. 12.—[Special to the New York World.]—The Secretary of the Interior has issued circular instructions to the authorities, notifying them that severe punishment will be inflicted on all who contribute in any way to offend foreign representatives in this country. This action is the result of the disturbances recently caused by a group of Cubans, who entered the city hall at Magdalena while prizes were being distributed to students, and, in the presence of the Governor, insulted the Spanish flag. The Cubans who took part in the affair have been arrested. The Governor of the State is held responsible for the disturbance, and will be expelled. The Consul-General of Spain, who protested against the act of the Cubans, has been officially advised of the order of the Secretary of the Interior.

BIG DROP IN ENGLISH WHEAT.

Statement That 513,000 Acres Have Ceased to Produce.

London, Dec. 12.—At the annual congress of the National Agricultural Union today the Earl of Winchelsa said in the last year 513,000 acres of wheat land had ceased to grow wheat. This meant, he explained, that the country was deprived of 2,000,000 quarters of home-grown food, and that 20,000 laborers were thrown out of work, which, including their families, showed that 100,000 persons had been driven from the land. We are becoming more and more dependent upon foreign, and possibly hostile countries.

LACHENAL TO BE THE PRESIDENT.

Chosen to Be Chief Executive of Switzerland in 1896.

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 12.—M. Adrien Lachenal, who was Vice-President for 1895, has been elected President of the republic for 1896. He is a Radical in politics and his home is in Geneva. M. Deucher Thurgan has been elected Vice-President of the republic for 1896.

China's Budget of News.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12.—The steamer City of Pekin arrived from Hongkong, bringing the following advices: News has been received of the massacre of twenty-five Manilla soldiers who had deserted from Tatam, a military station. As a result of the recent attempt of a Hongkong Chinese conspiracy to capture Canton fifty-three Chinese have been executed. The Mohammedan rebellion in the northwest is spreading. The imperial troops sent against the Moslems have been annihilated. At Chemulpo Nov. 13 forty-eight men of H. M. S. Edgar were drowned.

Expedition Arrives Safely.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 12.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A dispatch by carrier pigeon announces the safety of the expedition which sailed from here Dec. 7. The same messenger brings word that Gomez retrieved his position in Cuba by a series of masterly strategic movements.

JOHN F. HARRIS GETS TWO YEARS.

Another Board of Trade Man Suspended on Serious Charges.

John F. Harris of the firm of Kennett, Hopkins & Co. was suspended from the Board of Trade yesterday for two years. The evidence on which the directory acted was practically the same as that presented at the regular meeting on Tuesday, when Francis J. Kennett received sentence of suspension for five years. The complaints and cases against the two men were identical and the witnesses on both occasions were, of course, the same.

The charge against Mr. Harris, as against Mr. Kennett, was of unmercantile conduct in being interested with R. C. Gunning in dealing in differences in the prices of commodities where no actual sale, purchase, and delivery were contemplated. In short, they were charged with having an interest in the bucket-shop business carried on by Richard C. Gunning at La Salle and Quincy streets.

Gunning was not called as a witness yesterday, but his testimony in the Kennett case was read. The testimony offered by the prosecution on Tuesday, including evidence by Harry Raymond, J. R. Willard, John Dickinson, and others, was again presented. About the only variation in procedure was in Harris not calling in any witnesses.

All the directors were present with the exception of Lloyd Smith and William Nash. The only member to vote not guilty was James L. Clark. There was considerable argument as to the severity of sentence, and it was not agreed on for an hour after the witnesses were dismissed. Mr. Harris evidently made a better impression on the directory than his partner, and the suspension for two years was imposed.

As compared with the other board members who have recently been disciplined on charges of bucket-shopping or having bucket-shop connections, Mr. Harris has some reason for congratulation. Mr. Kennett was expelled, F. J. Kennett was suspended for five yearss, and J. R. Willard for three years.

The suspension of Harris left the firm unable to put its business through the Clearing-House. The prospect of such a contingency arising was the occasion of any amount of discussion and comment on the floor of the board yesterday. Opinions differed as to the import of the following rule of the board:

"Any member suspended from the privileges of the association shall not be allowed to use the Custom-House, settlement or delivery room during such suspension, and shall not be permitted to trade upon the floor of the exchange, either through a broker or employé. Any member of the association trading, or offering to trade, either as a broker or employé, giving the name of a suspended member, shall be considered as having violated a rule of the association, and shall be liable to discipline therefor."

Some of the radical element went so far as to say this would prevent any firm from clearing Kennett, Hopkins & Co.'s trades. Some speculation was indulged in as to the means which would be employed to circumvent the anticipated action of the directory, and suggestions were made of a change in style of the firm, the organization of a corporation to take over the business, and the admission of a new partner. The latter method was adopted and within fifteen minutes from the time the decision was announced Samuel C. Scotten was admitted to the firm. He has been with the house a number of years and has been identified with the cash grain business. The arrangement was completed at the office last night. Mr. Kennett and Mr. Harris waited there for the verdict, and with them was L. D. Kneeland, manager for the house, S. C. Scotten, and John W. Morrill and Harry B. Cook, floor traders. Mr. Kennett made no statement outside the briefest reference to the change in the firm and the claim that there will be no change in style.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Charles E. Lewis of Charles E. Lewis & Co. said today concerning the Chicago Board of Trade's action: "I have not been cut off from any Chicago private wires with the exception of one for which the contract expires in a few weeks. I have all the other private wires that I ever had. There are certain Chicago firms that are jealous of others and want their business. One of the jealous firms has a friend on one of the Chicago papers, and he uses that friend to 'sandbag' those who do not come to terms."

"COIN" ADDRESSES OMAHA CLUB.

People's Party Listens to Harvey and Elects a New President.

A largely attended meeting of the Omaha club, which is the People's party club of Chicago, was held last night at No. 82 Lake street under the Presidency of Dr. H. S. Taylor, President of the club. Dr. Taylor tendered his resignation and F. J. Schulte was elected his successor.

W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," spoke at considerable length on topics interesting to Populists, but said he would not deal with the monetary question to an assembly of People's party men, who were necessarily experts and had no need of further instructions on the principal plank of their platform.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

PEFFER PAINED AT WASTE OF MONEY ON SENATORS' FUNERALS.

He Nearly Empties the Upper House with a Characteristic Tirade Against What He Calls Plundering the Treasury for Funeral Junkets—Mildly Statistical in Showing the Growth of the Evil—Grow Attacks Cleveland's Message.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The subject of Congressional funerals is not calculated to send thrills of pleasure down the spines of either Senators or Representatives who like to cling to the good things of life. Therefore when Senator Peffer of Kansas rose this afternoon, adjusted his glasses, and solemnly announced that he proposed to speak upon his bill for the regulation of mortuary expenses of Senators and members of the Lower House who die while Congress is in session, there was an emptying of seats all over the chamber and a scurrying to lobbies and the marble room on the part of the dignified and aged gentlemen who make laws for the country.

Some of the young men remained and cracked jokes on sofas in the rear, while Senator Peffer dealt with the reminiscences of Congressional undertaking and the consequent depletion of the contingent fund.

Mr. Peffer's remarks, based on his investigation of the obsequies of noted Senators, led him to a general review of the practice of paying for what have been by disrespectful persons styled "funeral junkets" for the last 100 years, when it was common to find such items as "crackers and cheese" in the accounts, down to the later period when the burial accessories had taken in more lavish refreshments and a profusion of personal comforts.

He had found by diligent research into the official records that the cost of burying Senators had steadily increased from a few hundred dollars until the average had been swelled to nearly $5,000 each. There had been seventy-three funerals of Senators paid for out of the contingent fund, which in early days had been the great source of Senatorial plunder, so to speak, for personal conveniences from penknives and silver pens to untold wealth of fine stationery, and of these the last thirteen had cost more than all the others combined. Mr. Peffer took occasion to call particular attention to the funeral expenses of the late Senator Hearst, which had cost, he said, nearly $22,000, and also to the expenses attending the illness and burial of President Garfield, more than $30,000.

Mr. Peffer said he considered it a matter of plunder upon the public treasury to thus expend money for funerals when the stricken families were usually well able to make the expenditures from their private purse. There had been too much of this use of government funds for this and other purposes in the past that were wholly unjustifiable.

But the Senator took occasion to modify to a degree the general opinion of the roystering character of so-called funeral junkets by declaring that he had found them to be well ordered and devoid of the characteristics that have tended to make them a by-word.

W. W. HILL LOSES HIS POSITION.

Fruit of the Investigation of Letter Carriers' Overtime Claims.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—There is every indication that the Postoffice Department of the Federal Government is to come in for a general overhauling before the winter is over. Assistant Postmaster-General Jones has thrown the gauntlet against all organizations of postal clerks, and he says frankly it will be war to the knife from this time on.

This is shown by the fact that Attorney-General Harmon today removed W. W. Hill, the discharged Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, from his position as one of the Commissioners of the Court of Claims to examine into the overtime claims of the letter-carriers.

It is known that this was done on a specific request from the Postoffice Department. It has already been represented to members of Congress that the department is making strenuous efforts to hush up the investigation, first by discharging the persons having knowledge of irregularities, and then by forbidding employés from outside towns coming to Washington to influence legislation.

CONFIRMED IN THEIR NEW POSTS.

Senate Approves of Recess Appointments Made by the President.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—The Senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations:

To be Judges of the United States Court in Indian Territory—Constantine B. Kilgore of Texas for the Southern District, Yancey Lewis of Indian Territory for the Central District, William M. Springer of Illinois for the Northern District.

To be attorneys of the United States in Indian Territory—Andrew C. Cruce for the Southern District, William J. Horton for the Central District.

To be Marshals of the United States in Indian Territory—Samuel M. Rutherford for Northern District, Samuel M. Stowe for Southern District.

To be United States Marshals—Michael Devanny for the Southern District of Ohio and James M. Martin for the Western District of Louisiana.

Also the following:

John F. Baker of Minnesota, Secretary of Legation at Managua, Nicaragua; Charles Ritchie Simpkins, Secretary of Legation at Chile; Samuel D. Dodge, attorney for the Northern District of Ohio.

The President has reappointed the members of the Court of Private Land Claims as follows:

Joseph R. Reed of Iowa to be Chief Justice and Henry C. Sluss of Kansas, Wilbur F. Stone of Colorado, William Murray of Tennessee, and Thomas C. Fuller of North Carolina to be Associate Justices.

GROW ATTACKS GROVER'S MESSAGE

Criticises the Sections Relating to the Tariff and Finance.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—Ex-Speaker Grow (Rep., Pa.) made a speech in the House today of almost an hour on the portion of the President's message referring to the tariff, in which he compared the old protective tariff laws with the new customs law. He showed that the new law up to Dec. 1 had produced a deficiency of $131,000,000, while, under protective measures, from 1880 to 1893 the revenues had exceeded the expenditures by $1,310,000,000.

He attributed the depletion in the gold reserve to the payment of current deficiencies out of the reserve, and maintained that the greenbacks would not menace the reserve if there was sufficient revenue. It being apparent that Secretary Carlisle's report would not be ready this week the House adjourned over until Monday.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn asking the government to furnish transportation for the relief supplies subscribed for the Armenians. Turner (Dem., Ga.) objected to printing the petition in the record.

Among the bills introduced in the House today were the following:

Mr. Cummings of New York—Imposing a fine of not less than $100 for the first and $250 for succeeding performances of unauthorized copyrighted dramatic or operatic composition, and if the act was willful and for profit, imprisonment for not less than a year and making an injunction issued by any United States Circuit Court serviceable anywhere in the United States.

Mr. McCall of Tennessee—To amend the pension law so as to remove the disabilities of persons conscripted into the Confederate service and who enlisted therein to escape military prisons.

Mr. Poole of New York—To restore the duty on salt and increase the duty on willow.

Mr. Sherman of New York—For the "three battalion" organization of the infantry recommended by Secretary Lamont and Gen. Miles.

Mr. Land—For a naval training station on Yerba Buena Island, in San Francisco Harbor, $100,000.

Mr. Hilborn—For a gun factory at Benicia, Cal., $1,000,000; public buildings at Oakland, $500,000; Alameda, $200,000.

Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania—To restore the McKinley rates on importations and manufactures of wool.

ADD TO CHICAGO CUSTOMS DISTRICT.

To Take In All of Illinois Except East St. Louis.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Representative Hopkins' bill for the reconstruction of the Chicago customs district is likely to be the first measure sent by the Fifty-fourth Congress to President Cleveland.

As the measure passed the House it provided that all the State of Illinois and the watershed of Lake Michigan in Indiana should be under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Custom-House. When the measure was submitted to Senator Cullom, he at once discovered that East St. Louis would be forced to do business through the Chicago office, whereas all its business relations are with St. Louis. He therefore proposed an amendment specifically exempting East St. Louis from the operation of the bill as prepared by Mr. Hopkins.

This amendment, while dictated by convenience, makes a curious customs district, the Town of East St. Louis remaining alone of all the places in Illinois under the jurisdiction of the New Orleans custom-house. Cairo and the other towns farther down the State will do their importing through Chicago, but East St. Louis will remain in solitary magnificence as an appendage of the creoles.

The measure as amended was passed by the Senate without reference to a committee, and now goes to a conference. The House will probably accept the segregation of East St. Louis, and the measure will go to the President in this shape, and Chicago will have the distinction of being the interested party in the first bill passed by the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the rules of exchange between gold standard and silver standard countries, and their effect on agricultural and manufacturing interests, and gave notice of a speech on Monday.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) called up and the Senate passed the House bill attaching Aurora, Ill., to the Chicago port of entry.

On motion of Mr. Hansbrough a resolution was passed calling upon the Secretary of Agriculture for information as to whether he had expended all or any part of the last appropriation for the purchase and distribution of seeds. Secretary Morton has refused to spend this money.

Mr. Call then addressed the Senate upon his resolution declaring it to be the duty of the civilized powers to suppress the cruelties alleged to be perpetrated upon the Armenian subjects of Turkey by Turkish authorities.

Among the Senate bills introduced were the following:

Senator Thurston—Increasing all pensions 25 per cent; also establishing a school of forestry in connection with the Department of Agriculture.

Senator Dubois—Giving the States of Colorado, California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, and South Dakota 25 per cent of the proceeds of the sales of mineral lands for the support of State school lands.

REDUCE RATE ON LETTER POSTAGE.

Proposition to Cut the Cost to One Cent a Half Ounce.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Two postoffice measures which will develop much strength in this Congress are the bill offered by Representative Smith of Illinois to reduce the rate of letter postage to one cent per half ounce, and the proposition of Mr. Grout of Vermont to have Postmasters in fourth-class offices elected by the people. The present letter rate is two cents for an ounce. The proposition to elect Postmasters has been made before, but many members of Congress, while openly groaning at the evils of having to dispense patronage, are not quick to give it up, preferring to have their districts dotted with a battalion of Postmasters devoted to their interests.

DOES DEATH END ALL?

QUESTION WEST SIDE WOMEN ARE NOW INTERESTED IN.

Reasons Why They Are Anxious to Know Are Easily Shown When Their Poetry Is Read—Persons Who Listened to Their Awful Efforts Do Not Wonder That Such a Serious Question Is in the Minds of the Guilty Persons.

Last summer each woman of the West End Woman's club interested in philanthropic work decided to earn $2 by her own endeavors and then tell how it was done in rhyme. An unkind man in the audience who listened to the metrical flights in the West Side W. C. T. U. home last night muttered when it was all over:

"Those women could drive tacks or catch mice with less trouble than they can compose a poem."

Twenty women sat on the stage facing a large audience and for two hours recited proudly their compositions.

The President, Mrs. Tracy, announced at the start:

I've worked so hard these last few weeks,
My dollars two to gain,
That I am tired, so to speak,
And in my head's a pain.

So she was excused and Mrs. Alson Clark elected Chairman. She impressed on her fellow-poets the necessity of being calm as follows:

'Tis terrible to feel, my dears,
That one's a-talking through her hat,
I must know every minute
Just exactly where we're at.

After Mrs. W. A. Williams had described the making of a quilt Mrs. Balfour recited this from an absent member:

O, don't you remember your friend, ladies dear,
Your friend with the hair so gray,
She smiles with delight o'er your efforts tonight,
And hopes, in her heart, it will pay.
In a far away town, called New York, ladies dear,
A town quite obscure, to our own,
She has taken a flat and quietly lives
In a mansion, whose front is of stone.
That isn't all, but it is enough. Mrs. Sherwood, who earned her money by walking, prefaced her account as follows:
Dear ladies, on us a double duty you impose,
First in charity's sweet name to work, then each to pose,
As if the first were not to most of us sufficient hard,
As full-fledged, soaring, singing, screeching bard.

Mrs. Bullock was introduced to a panting audience, as follows:

With Mrs. Bullock we all know,
In writing rhymes she's daisy,
Perhaps she did not find the earning
Of her money quite so easy.

Mrs. Vaughan fears not the carping critic. Here is her defi:

And I don't care a straw for the scholars,
Who laugh at the feet, or the meter;
In number and shapes they can't beat her,
For she's a centipede.

Mrs. Holmes demonstrated her talent with both pen and needle when she announced: Being furnished with cloth from the soft wool of Llamas,
I made a young man two pairs of pajamas.
For this he readily expressed his delight
And came down with the cash for his comfort at night.

And there were others.

Mrs. Clement evidently read up in Shakspeare and appreciated his axioms, for she said tersely:

"Brevity's the soul of wit."
I earned my dollars, and then I quit.

So did the audience. It would have quit earlier, but the doors were locked.

A One-Dollar
Superb Christmas Present

Bringing the giver to mind twelve times during a year. Every girl and woman will appreciate a year's subscription to

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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Alexander H. Revell & Co.

SPECIAL SALE OF HOLIDAY PICTURES.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW We Will Sell

QUEEN LOUISE FRAMED, From $1.50 to $12.

75 Artist Proof Etchings, 20x26, in green and gold and brown and gold frames—regular price $5.00—sale price $2.25

100 Artist Proof Etchings, 24x34, green and gold and brown and gold Florentine frames—regular price $8.50—sale price $3.25

25 30x40 Artist Proof Etchings, by such well-known artists as Anderson, Bobbe, Eugene Field and Moran, framed in oak and gold, for 3 days only—regular price $15.00—sale price $4.85

"Breaking Home Ties," in any style frame, white and gold, oak and gold, or all gold, for $10
This is the regular price of the picture unframed

"The Doctor," by Luke Fildes, in oak and gold frames—regular price $5... $2.75

300 Fac Similes, 11x14, handsome gilt bow knot frames, entirely new subjects—regular price $3.00, sale price $1.20

50 Figure Water Colors by well-known artists, framed complete in gold, size 12x15—regular price $6.00, sale price $2.25

Photographs colored in water colors, framed in white and gold, green and gold, and all gold, size 10x12—choice subjects—regular price $1.50—sale price 75c

MEDALLIONS—

We have just received a full and complete line in all sizes popular subjects, such as St. Cecelia, Psyche, Queen Louise, etc., which will be sold at half regular price.

25 Pastels, 18x24, framed in gold Serentine, richly colored, both Landscapes and Marines—regular price $3.00—sale price $5

25 Pastels, 12x24, framed in white and gold, enameled frames, good subjects—regular price $3.00—sale price $1.50

Dining-Room Pictures—Fruit Pieces—framed in 3-inch gold Serentine, matted, all complete, size 20x30—40 of them—regular price $5.00—sale price $2.25

Genuine Pastel Game Pieces, panel shape, size 10x30, by well-known pastel artists, framed in oak and gold—regular price $7.00—sale price $2.25

Water Colors, by Moratta, P. Duchess, Jr., R. S. Wilcox, Medary, Hillier, Touaney, and others, which will be sold at remarkably low prices.

Florentine Frames, round, oval, and square, large assortment, all sizes.

FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

Corner Wabash Avenue and Adams Street.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL & CO.—First Floor.

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Shakespeare, Complete, 1,015 pages, for only 48c

A. ROTHSCHILD & CO. RETAILERS OF EVERYTHING STATE AND VAN BUREN STS. CHICAGO.

Tennyson's ($3.50) Poems, complete, for only 75c

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Nowhere—

Never before were Book prices brought quite so low as you'll find them here in this (our first) great

Xmas Book Sale.

Thousands of titles—Books for Everyone, old and young. You'll wonder how Books can be made to sell for so little!—but the books are here.—Come for them while the lines are complete.

Shakespeare's Complete Works, in one volume, octavo, cloth bound, 1,015 pages; publisher's price $1.50 ... 48c

Tennyson's Poems, complete, large octavo, beautifully illustrated; publisher's price $3.50 ... 75c

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Farrar's Life of Christ, illustrated with a large number of full page engravings, large 4to, stamped in gold on side ... 75c

Lucile. By Owen Meredith, very pretty bound, gift book style ... 75c (See cut.)

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Emerson's Essays, 2 vols.
Count of Monte Cristo, 2 vols.
Wandering Jew, 2 vols.
Mysteries of Paris, 2 vols
Lamb's Essays, 2 vols.

Books in Sets at 48c.

My Point of View, by Drummond; Imitation of Christ, By Thomas A Kempis ... 2 vols., white back.

Addresses, By Phillips Brooks; Addresses, By Henry Drummond ... 2 vols., white back.

Books in Sets at 57c.

Dream Life, By Ik Marvel; Reveries of a Bachelor, By Ik Marvel; Vicar of Wakefield, By Goldsmith ... 3 vols.

Tom Brown's School Days; Greek Heroes, By Kingsley; Autobiography of Franklin ... 3 vols.

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Wandering Jew, 2 vols.

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A Young Girl's Wooing. By E. P. Roe.
Opening a Chestnut Burr. By E. P. Roe.
Bow of Orange Ribbon. By Amelia Barr.
Jan Vedder's Wife. By Amelia Barr.
Elsie Dinsmore. By Martha Finley.
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New edition, entirely revised and rewritten, complete in 10 volumes, cloth ... $19.80
10 volumes, sheep ... $24.80
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Teachers' Bible,

Full flexible morocco, Oxford binding, minion type, with all the helps, maps, illustrations, concordance, index, &c., publishers' regular price, $3.50, while they last at ... 98c

We have a complete line of Catholic and Episcopal Prayer Books, small Bibles, Testaments, &c., &c.

Also Family Bibles, in Padded Grown from $0.98 to ... $3.38

We show on our second floor the finest line in Chicago of Christmas and Calendar Christmas Cards from 98c to 1c. Calendars from $1.75 to 20c. Everything fresh and the latest designs here—we have nothing carried over from other years.

$2.50 BUYS THEM.

To clean out every pair of Men's small sizes—that have accumulated from 150 lines of

$7, $6, and $5 Winter Cork Soles

Double and single soles of sizes 4 to 8½, widths AA to E—Enamel patents, Russias, French Calf or Corlovan—

All $2.50 Lace or Congress

Making a great chance for men with small feet or BOYS' SHOES.

Sale positively ends (unless every pair sells before) Saturday night at 10 o'clock.

BE QUICK.

Two Stores { Palmer House and 80 Adams-st.

SMITH & STOUGHTON.

Mail orders filled when cash comes too.
State style toe wanted, also, and width.
Your money back if shoes don't suit.

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Thousands Indorse His Improved Homœopathic Remedies.

Druggists Kept Busy Handing Out These Curative Little Pellets.

Popular With the People Because They Furnish a Remedy for Every Disease, Cure Promptly and Permanently, Are Only 25 Cents a Bottle, and if a Doubt Exists as to the Nature of the Complaint the Services of Munyon's Doctors Are Absolutely Free.

Allen Ruthrer of 490 West Huron street, writes: "Munyon's Kidney Cure cured me of an aggravated case of kidney disease after all other remedies had failed."

F. A. Henderson, 1331 Van Buren street, says: "I must let the world know what Munyon's Remedies have done for me. Was afflicted with rheumatism and catarrh so badly that I could not even walk for two weeks. The effect of two bottles was like electricity applied to my body. I am well again."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours and cure in a few days. Price 25c.

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Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.

A separate specific for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a bottle.

If you have catarrh or any throat or lung trouble call for free local trial treatment. We positively cure catarrh.

Eminent doctors at your service. Free. No matter what the disease, not a penny to pay for examination or advice.

OPEN ALL DAY.

95 WASHINGTON

Union College of Painless Dentistry

259 Wabash-av., S. W. Cor. Van Buren and Wabash. In order to increase our clinic we will do ALL WORK PAINLESS without pain, until DEC. 15. CHARGES FOR MATERIAL ONLY—as follows:

FULL SET OF TEETH ... $2.00
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CREDIT SYSTEM. People Wishing Gold Plates or Bridge Work can have it done on the installment plan.

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OPEN SUNDAYS. OPEN DAILY TILL 9 P. M.

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His Improved Remedies.
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POLES RESIST AN OFFICER.

CONSTABLE SMITH FINDS HIMSELF IN CLOSE QUARTERS.

He Attempts to Arrest a Barber Named Kraszewsky for Violating the Old Sunday Law, but the Latter Emphatically Declines to Have a Test Case Made of Him, and Is Backed by His Countrymen—After Six Hours Smith Comes Out Victor.

Fifty Poles forcibly resisted the efforts of Constable Smith yesterday to arrest a violator of the Sunday rest law, K. Kraszewsky, whose shop is at No. 706 Eighteenth street. After six hours' work the constable finally appeared with his man at Justice W. A. Willis' court in Milwaukee avenue, where Kraszewsky furnished bail of $300 to appear for trial on Dec. 18 and was released.

Constable Smith went to the barber shop at 7 o'clock yesterday and told the proprietor he had a warrant for his arrest on the charge of violating the Sunday law by keeping his barber shop open on that day. Kraszewsky demanded if this was the Cody law and the constable told him it was not. Smith explained the warrant was sworn out under the old Sunday law, it being the intention of the Barbers' Protective Association to make Kraszewsky's case a test.

Then the trouble began. Kraszewsky absolutely and positively declined to be a test case. He further swore by the beard of Kossuth that test cases of Sunday law would have to be practiced on some more willing victim.

The constable endeavored to persuade the barber to quietly accompany him to the Justice's court, but Kraszewsky declined still more forcibly.

The constable finally sat down in a chair and declared he would sit there until the barber was ready to go.

Poles Get Excited.

Finally Smith decided he had used argument long enough, and caught the proprietor by the arm and pushed him toward the door. By this time the little three-chair shop was crowded with excited Poles, who got the impression the constable was a secret officer of the government who had pounced upon their countryman with the fell design of dragging him off to Siberia, or St. Louis, or some other terrible place.

"Powiescie go!" yelled a Pole, with a long, black beard.

"Zabijcie go!" cried another man.

Their shouts failed to disturb the constable until Kraszewsky kindly volunteered the explanation "powiescie go" meant "hang him," and "zabijcie go" stood for "kill him."

Then Constable Smith wanted to go out. He pushed his hand down in his coat and clutched his revolver, and then pushed towards the door with Kraszewsky. The crowd eventually gave way, but followed the constable down the street, and shrieked as loudly at Krazswsky's mishap as Freedom did when Kosciusko fell.

It was 1 o'clock before Justice Willis' court was reached and Constable Smith's troubles at an end.

Cases Nolle Prossed.

Seventy cases against violators of the Cody law were nolle prossed before Justice Lee yesterday in order that they might be begun again down-town.

Organizers of the Barbers' International Union are working to induce the Barbers' Protective Association to enter the order. The International Union is a strong organization, twenty years old, and of a mutual benefit character. The headquarters are now in Syracuse, but in case the Chicago journeymen and boss barbers' association enter it an effort will be made to bring the main offices to Chicago.

The Executive committee at its meeting this morning will consider the advisability of sending representatives to the Council tonight to give the union side of the Sunday closing act.

The officers of all the various barbers' associations are inclined to smile at the report published yesterday to the effect journeymen barbers would work on Sunday in case they were given double pay. As almost all the down-town barbers work on a commission of 50 per cent the disadvantages of this arrangement to the proprietors of the shops is apparent.

Think Barbers Are Scarce.

A peculiar feature of the Sunday closing fight is the idea in towns outside of Chicago that there is a great scarcity of barbers in this city.

The Executive committee of the Clerks' Union, which is aiding the barbers in the Sunday rest fight, will meet next Sunday at Bricklayers' Hall. A committee will be asked from the Trade and Labor Assembly to call upon merchants who keep open on Sunday and ask them to close.

TO FREE WEST MADISON OF DIRT.

Merchants and Property-Owners Will Discuss Plans Today.

Charles T. Yerkes and contractors for city street cleaning may hear discussed matters of interest to them if they will attend the meeting of West Madison street merchants and property-owners this afternoon. One of the business-men of that thoroughfare said yesterday during fifteen years of commercial life on the street he had yet to see the first city street cleaning wagon, and during the same period he had never known the street railroad company to cart away the dirt which it swept from its right of way, although its charter specifies it must do so.

Circulars inviting merchants to the street cleaning agitation meeting this afternoon were spread broadcast yesterday. The invitations are signed by:

J. J. Brown.	E. D. Ellis.
T. Woolf.	Fessenden & Nachbour.
John M. Smyth.	Graham & Sons.
Swift & Stroker.	Griffin & Dwight.
J. W. Gehrig.	

A committee will be appointed to get the street railroad company to bear its share of the expense of keeping the street clean as far as the asphalt paving extends. The city will be asked to omit the same piece of pavement from the street cleaning contract and to give the money to the merchants. They in turn will each subscribe so much a month and men will be kept constantly at work.

The merchants and property-owners talked freely about the matter and said the days of "dirty West Madison street" are passed. Walter F. Dwight, President of the Haymarket Theater company, said he felt certain the following property-owners along the street would bear their share of any necessary expense in keeping the thoroughfare clean:

H. B. Peabody, corner of Halsted street.
Martin A. Ryerson, Nos 171-173.
Henry Stein, No. 151.
Herbert Beidler, Nos. 291-295.
Thomas Brown, No. 288
Mrs. Richard Jones, No. 200.

HUSBAND THREATENS TO KILL HER.

Mrs. Miller Says She Is Afraid to Leave the House.

Suffering and want are pitifully manifest in the home of Mrs. John Miller, a poor washerwoman who, with her three little children, occupies the second floor of a small cottage in the rear of No. 155 Orchard avenue.

Nine years ago she became the wife of John Miller, a stone-cutter, and since then her life has been one long struggle. Her husband, it is said, not content with forcing her to provide for herself and care for the children, subjected her to the most cruel abuse, vile epithets, and blows. Two years ago Mrs. Miller left him. Last Tuesday evening he appeared at her cottage and demanded admission. Upon being refused he warned her he would shoot her on the street the next time he saw her.

Mrs. Miller was seen at her home yesterday afternoon.

"I am afraid to go out of here, even to find work," she said, "because I know John will kill me. And I am starving, without anything to do, and not enough money coming in to pay my rent, which is past due. I don't know what we shall do when it gets colder. I bought five cents worth of coal today, but that won't last long. I have some bread in the house; I buy old bread because I can get more for five cents. Today my baby has been sick, and I am not well myself. My husband struck me and threw me to the floor two weeks before my little girl here was born, and I have never gotten over it. I watch the window all the time for fear he will come and shoot me, and then my boy comes home from school he stays so I get a chance to do some work."

Mrs. Miller has entered a complaint against her husband before Justice Kersten.

[illegible] TROUBLE WITH A BULLET.

Peter Schilling Found Dead in an Empty Box Car.

"[illegible]—I am tired of the world [illegible]. PETER SCHILLING." [illegible] note, together with a receipt for the price of a revolver signed by A. G. Spalding & Co., was in the pocket of a man found with a bullet-hole through his heart in an Illinois Central box-car near One Hundred and Twenty-first and Halsted streets yesterday afternoon.

The Kensington police spent some time searching for relatives of Peter Schilling, but without avail.

The dead man was taken to Rolston's West Pullman morgue, where an inquest will be held today.

CAUSES USE OF INELEGANT WORDS.

New Order Regarding Elevators in the County Building.

An order directing the central bank of elevators in the County Building not to stop at the first floor going up between certain hours of the day caused considerable consternation and bad talk in the corridors yesterday. At certain times the service is overcrowded, so by order of President Healy the notices were posted.

Many people about the doors could not induce any of the cars going up or down to stop. Those in the cars wanting to get off at the first floor were in just as bad a fix. As a result much anger was shown and many inelegant expressions were heard.

Another rule has been adopted that the two center elevators shall not carry more than twelve or thirteen passengers at a time, but the two end cars may take all that can crowd in.

Mr. Healy explains that the central bank of elevators is too full at certain times for them to stop at the first floor.

CYCLE CONCERT AND CARNIVAL.

Sale of Tickets Indicates Success of the Benefit.

The events of the second evening of the cycle concert and carnival series at Battery "D" last night were an improvement over those of the night before. A larger audience was in attendance and the program ran more smoothly.

The entertainment opened with a grand parade. Among the evening's attractions were "Babe" Bliss as the new woman, accompanied by Edward Marcus; the young women of the Englewood High School, the Unique Cycling club, the Chicago Ladies' Cycling club, the Mendelssohn Quartet, and elaborately costumed living pictures. A novel feature was the Midway parade.

The entertainment is given for the Waifs' Mission, and the large sale of tickets is already said to assure the financial success of the movement. It will be continued this week, with a matinée on Saturday, and will be given a couple of days also next week.

COW WITH THE CRUMPLED HORN.

Figures in a Case on Trial in Judge Dunne's Court.

A cow with a crumpled horn, belonging to a Chicago policeman, figured conspicuously in a case in Judge Dunne's court yesterday.

John O'Learey, Frank Glennon, and Richard Murphy, three West Side youths, are on trial accused of stealing the bovine—who answers to the name of "Ellen"—from Patrolman Michael Denehy, who lives at No. 257 North Albany avenue.

Policeman Denehy told the court and jury the cow was stolen the night of Oct. 16 and taken to Niles Center, where, he said, she had been sold by the three defendants.

This morning the prisoners will tell their stories, after which the case will be submitted to the jury.

TO FURNISH ONE HUNDRED NURSES.

Contract Drawn Up Between Training School and President Healy.

The contract to be entered into between the Illinois Training School and President Healy on the part of the County Commissioners was drawn up yesterday morning, but until it is signed by Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Chalmers its terms will not be made public. It is substantially the same as the one which existed during the last year, except the nurses will be under direct supervision of the warden at the hospital under the control of the County Civil Service Commission. The consideration will remain the same as last year, $22,200, and 100 nurses must be furnished.

NO PANIC AT THE BOSTON STORE.

Chief Swenie Says There Was Neither Fire Nor Attempts to Jump.

Cheif of the Fire Department Swenie said yesterday that he saw no evidence of a panic during the fire at the Boston Store on Wednesday.

"I was one of the first to arrive," he said. "I went into the store, conducted a careful investigation, and ordered the companies to return to quarters. Some one said the fire escapes in the blind alley were crowded with girls trying to jump to the ground. I went there right away with several men, but there was nobody in sight. That is all there is to that panic."

BURIED IN GRACELAND CEMETERY.

James Burns Is Interred with Grand Army Honors.

James N. Burns was buried in Graceland Cemetery yesterday afternoon. Short services were held at the house, No. 802 Larrabee street, by the Rev. Mr. White of Wesley M. E. Church.

Hancock Post G. A. R. then took charge and gave that order's burial service. Mr. Burns was a member of that organization and also of the Royal Arcanum, which was also represented.

Clerks from the County Recorder's office acted as pallbearers.

REDUCING FORCE OF CITY EMPLOYES

Commissioner Kent Non-Committal as to His Intentions.

Commissioner Kent declined to say yesterday whether he is going to lay off any number of men in the Water Extension, Street, and Sewer Bureaus. The fact is he has already reduced the water extension force to the minimum, so there are not over 600 men at work in that branch. For three weeks the laying off process has been in operation. The same is true in the street cleaning business.

TURNS OVER $100,000 TO THE CITY.

Treasurer Kochersperger Promises Final Settlement Soon.

Of the special assessment taxes yet in his possession County Treasurer Kochersperger yesterday turned $100,000 over to the city. There is still a large sum to come, and Mr. Kochersperger promised Treasurer Wolf a final settlement not later than Dec. 20. He would not say how much this tax will amount to, but declared it will reach no such sum as some people estimate.

No Right to Confiscate Money.

Judge Grosscup held yesterday that United States officials have no right to confiscate money found on Federal prisoners. The issue came up in the case of Leroy Harris, arrested in February, 1894, for cashing forged money orders on the Aurora, La Salle, and Ottawa postoffices, and sentenced to the penitentiary. His forgeries netted him $3,000. When arrested he had $1,310. This was confiscated by Capt. Stuart and sent to Washington to be applied to the losses sustained by the forgeries.

Postmaster Expects His Guests Today.

Postmaster Hesing expects his guests, the Postmasters of a number of cities, to reach Chicago today. Dayton of New York, Carr of Philadelphia, and Warfield of Baltimore will reach the city this morning. If the others who have accepted the invitation reach the city in time an inspection of the Chicago office will be made in the afternoon.

Raising a Library Fund.

The Knickerbocker Literary and Debating Society held a musical and literary entertainment last evening at the Belden Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner Belden and Seminary avenues. The proceeds are to be devoted to a library fund for the Knickerbocker School.

Music at Armour Institute Tonight.

The third annual glee, banjo, and mandolin club concert of the Armour Institute of Technology will be held tonight in the Assembly Hall of the institute, Thirty-third street and Armour avenue.

First Annual Banquet.

Male members of All Souls' Church will hold their first annual banquet at the Athletic club-house, No. 125 Michigan avenue, this evening. It will be purely a social occasion.

FREE TEXT BOOKS NEXT.

NEXT PROBABLE REFORM BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Proposition for the Board to Own All Books and Loan Them to the Pupils Has Already Been Discussed and the Matter Will Probably Be Settled Soon After the Holidays—New Plan Adopted in Twenty States—It Has Many Advantages.

"The next great improvement in public school management in Chicago," said Joseph W. Errant of the Board of Education yesterday, "will be the free text-book system. The matter was brought before the board Sept. 11, and after a prolonged discussion an adjournment was taken subject to the call of the President, to give the members of the board time to study the subject. A meeting to resume the discussion will be called immediately after the holidays, when I confidently expect the triumph of the measure.

"The plan is for the Board of Education to buy and own all school text-books, and to lend them to the pupils, who are to return them when they are through using them."

This plan is really sweeping over the public schools of the whole country. The States in which the Legislature has made it compulsory, and the years in which this was done, are as follows:

Massachusetts	1884	Rhode Island	1893
Maine	1889	Pennsylvania	1893
New Hampshire	1889	Idaho	1893
Delaware	1891	Vermont	1894
Nebraska	1891	New Jersey	1894

The States in which the Legislature has made the system permissive are:

Connecticut	1887	South Dakota	1890
Wisconsin	1887	Minnesota	1893
Maryland	1888	Ohio	1894
Michigan	1889	North Dakota	1895
Colorado	1889		

"In several of the large cities of the State of New York," said Mr. Errant, "including New York and Brooklyn, the system has been adopted without legislative action. Now when a reform has swept over twenty States in ten years, and is gaining in popularity, I think it is a foregone conclusion it is a valuable one.

Cost of the System.

"The first question every one asks is: 'How much will it cost in Chicago to adopt this system?' There are nearly 200,000 pupils in our public schools, and they spend from 30 cents to $5 a year for text books. But they will not average more than $1, and therefore to stock them up with books the first year might cost $200,000. The lifetime of a text book under this system is from three to ten years. Therefore the expense for each subsequent year would be much less—certainly not over $100,000. It might be a great deal less.

"The advantages of the system are many. One is it immediately causes an increase in the attendance. The explanation of it is a large number of pupils are kept from school because their parents cannot buy books and are ashamed to apply for them on the ground of poverty.

Some of Its Advantages.

"Another advantage is the children are supplied with books the first day of the session. At present it is two months before they get their books, and weeks of precious time are lost. Another advantage is it is easier to get rid of a bad text-book. Under our present system no one has the courage to make a change which imposes a tax on 100,000 people. But under the free text-book system the publisher of the new text-book will generally bear the expense of the change. There are also other advantages. The books will be bought much cheaper, and the pupils will learn to keep them clean.

"The most general objection to the system is contagious diseases may be spread by the books. But school managers in the East ridicule this. When a pupil has diphtheria or scarlet fever his books are cremated, and that is the end of it. They have never had a single case yet in which books have conveyed disease. A volume might be filled with the advantages of the free text-book system."

CONSIDERS A NUMBER OF LEASES.

School Fund Property Committee Holds an Important Meeting.

Members of the Board of Education seem to have just awakened to the fact there are a large number of leases on their hands and three injunctions have been issued at the request of lessees of school property to prevent the board from interfering with their leases or from bringing suit to collect increased rentals.

A special meeting of the School Fund Property committee was called at 5 o'clock last evening to consider these matters. There were present:

Mr. Blount,	Mr. Miller,
Mr. Trude,	Mr. Halle,
Mr. Cusack,	Mr. Schneider,
Mr. Errant,	Mr. Keane.

It was moved to take immediate steps to dissolve the McVicker Theater company injunction issued by Judge Gibbons. Attorney D. L. Morrill said he had taken the McVicker injunction up and had made a careful study of the bill filed.

"I have prepared a full report of all the facts relating to the matter," he said, "and left it for the Judiciary committee to report on."

As to the property occupied by Judge Goggin at Harrison and Clark streets the committee came to the conclusion his lease expired May 8, and the Judge is now in the position of a "squatter." The Judge is willing to take a lease running until 1930, to be reappraised in 1897, if it is modified like some other leases granted. The attorney was ordered to see the Judge and get his views as to a settlement of his lease.

Steps were directed to be taken to have the injunctions taken out by Messrs. J. H. Van Vlissingen and Henry Weil against the board dissolved. The next meeting of the committee will be held Dec. 23.

Secretary Graham said L. B. Otis had come in and paid the amount of his back rent, $22,500. This raised the question of what penalty should be charged delinquent lessees. It was decided to make the lessee pay 6 per cent interest on the amount of his back rent. If he should refuse to pay it was decided to enforce the provisions of the lease and charge the stipulated 25 per cent penalty and bring suit for the amount.

The question of taking up the Farwell Brown, and Weise leases was voted down and they were passed to the next meeting.

A special meeting of the Physical Culture committee of the Board of Education was called for yesterday afternoon to investigate charges preferred against John Ahlstrand, Assistant Supervisor of Physical Culture. The meeting was needless, as Prof. Ahlstrand had handed in his resignation. The charge preferred was neglect of duty. His resignation was accepted, to take effect at the end of this term.

Assistant Supervisor Herman Hein, special teacher in physical culture in high schools, has resigned to go to the Chicago Turngemeinde. His resignation dates from Dec. 31 next.

JUDGE PAYNE DISCHARGES HOY.

But He Gives Him a Severe Scoring Before He Lets Him Go.

Judge Payne yesterday discharged James B. Hoy upon the complaint made against him yesterday of accepting a bribe of $100 as a juror in a case tried last February. No evidence was produced to sustain the charge, but other evidence was produced which caused the court to reprimand Hoy before he discharged him. Judge Payne said he could not do a useless thing, which he would do by holding Hoy to the grand jury, but he felt convinced the conduct of the defendant was most reprehensible, and there ought to be some way of reaching the hangers-on around juries.

"I wish," said Judge Payne in conclusion, "Hoy could be driven from this room with stripes."

Hoy was arrested on Wednesday afternoon upon a complaint made to Judge Payne charging him with accepting a bribe of $100 while acting as a juror in a contest over the will of Maria Fogarty, tried last February.

ALARM OF FIRE CAUSES A PANIC.

Diners at the Mocha Coffee House Have a Momentary Fright.

Thirty patrons of the coffee house at No. 171 South Halsted street were driven from their evening repast at 7:30 o'clock last night by a cry of fire from the kitchen. An overheated range set fire to the floor. For a moment panic among the guests reigned. Chairs and tables were upset and dishes scattered, but no serious damage was done.

POSTOFFICE BUSINESS ON THE JUMP.

Large Increase Due to the Near Approach of the Holidays.

There is a great increase in business at the Postoffice owing to the near approach of the holidays. Supt. Stoll of the General Delivery Department says it is 15 per cent heavier than last year. Additional clerks are added from day to day and all substitute carriers are ordered to be ready for call next week. In the Money Order Department local payments have jumped from an average of $45,000 a day to $65,000. The demand for money orders is correspondingly large. From an average of sixty international orders daily there has been a jump to 471, which is regarded as the high-water mark.

RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY REPORT.

Twenty-six Thousand Seven Hundred Persons Receive Assistance.

The thirty-eighth annual report of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society to the City Council of its doings during the year ending Oct. 31 has been issued.

It shows 6,128 families were aided by it during that time. The total number of applications investigated was 40,741, of which 8,500 were disapproved, 2,587 men were given cash for work at the wood yards, 12,752 were given lodging and meal tickets under the same conditions, 6,000 were referred to the County Agent and other societies, and 10,962 were approved. The number of persons in the families aided was: Adults, 8,723; children, 17,980; total, 26,703.

The report of the wood-yards shows a loss for the year of $6,143, or a little more than one-half the loss of the previous year. The treasurer's reports show receipts of $96,892, disbursements of $91,112, and balances on hand of $5,780 in the treasurer's hands and of $1,021 in the superintendent's hands.

Officers for the ensuing year are:

President, Henry W. King.	Secretary, Wm. H. Hubbard.
Treasurer, Ernest A. Hamill.	
Executive committee:	
A. A. Sprague, Chairman.	J. J. Glessner,
Bryan Lathrop,	T. W. Harvey,
	John McLaren.

TO FOSTER DEAF MUTE EDUCATION.

Formation of a Society to Aid Little Unfortunates.

Under the name of the Chicago Association of Parents of Deaf Mutes a society was incorporated in Springfield on Wednesday to foster an interest in the education of deaf children. The directors of the society are: C. R. Crane, Cornelia S. Crane, Sidney O. Blair, Mary Clark Baker, Henrietta F. Leiter, W. M. Leiter, and Harrison Musgrave.

In speaking of the society yesterday afternoon Mrs. Crane, who was one of the prime movers in its formation, said: "The society will not control any institutions, though it may handle money bequests in the interests of deaf children. All matters pertaining to the education of deaf children will be discussed, and all teachers and others experienced in dealing with that affliction will be gladly listened to. There will be an associate membership open to all teachers of the deaf, but only the parents will be allowed to have a voice in the management of affairs. All parents of children who are afflicted with deafness are invited to join our association. A meeting will be held shortly at which our officers will be elected."

FIRST YEAR'S WORK IS A SUCCESS.

Employes' Mutual Aid Association of Webster Manufacturing Company.

The Employés' Mutual Aid Association of the Webster Manufacturing company, organized Dec. 1, 1894, has issued its first annual report.

From this it appears the total income for the year from ordinary and special assessments and initiations was $1,248. The firm pays 10 per cent of each assessment.

The expenditures for the same period were: Sick benefits, $921; death benefits, $120; miscellaneous, $177; total, $1,118; leaving a treasury balance of $130.

The association is managed by its officers and a board of supervisors. The officers for the ensuing year are:

President, M. N. Sanford;	Treasurer, T. K. Webster;
Vice-President, J. W. Jones;	Secretary, J. Binns.
Board of Supervisors:	
P. G. Dahl,	C. Klumpp,
C. Kauff,	E. S. Doty,
S. Card,	J. J. McCabe,
W. Staley,	J. F. Dillon,
F. Tanser,	C. Seeberger,
J. Peterson,	S. A. Swenson.

MR. MOLONEY TALKS ABOUT GAS.

Story from New York Causes Him to Say a Few Things.

The story came from New York yesterday that the long-expected Chicago gas reorganization plan was to be published next week, and by inference that Attorney-General Moloney has passed on it. The rumor sent inquirers to Mr. Moloney's office.

"I have not looked at the gas plan," he said, displaying a package of papers and briefs a foot high. "I don't intend to go through these things until I get time.

"My conference with Judge Showalter after his decision was rendered is something I shall not speak about, and the same is true of the gas plan."

DRAGGED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.

Nicholas Jacobs Thrown from a Cart and Tangled in the Reins.

Nicholas Jacobs, a peddler, living at No. 173 Liberty street, was thrown from his cart yesterday afternoon on the west side of the Eighteenth street viaduct and dragged several yards by his frightened horse, but luckily without much hurt.

The horse became scared at a hole in the roadway and swerved so violently as to throw Jacobs over the wheel, with his feet tangled in the reins.

Jacobs retained his hold on the reins and stopped the animal in short order.

Vegetarian Society Banquet.

The Vegetarian Society of Chicago will hold its inaugural holiday banquet at the Great Northern Hotel Saturday evening, Dec. 28. Corinne Brown, Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Mayor Swift, Capt. W. P. Black, Clarence S. Darrow, Dr. N. D. Hillis, Helen M. Barker, Treasurer National W. C. T. U., J. Howard Moore of the Chicago University, L. E. Ellison, President Chicago Vegetarian Society, J. W. Scott, President New York Vegetarian club, and the Rev. H. S. Clubb, President of the Vegetarian Society of America, are expected to respond to toasts.

Chicago Kindergarten Union Meeting.

The first public meeting of the Chicago Kindergarten Union will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at No. 10 Van Buren street. A Christmas program has been prepared. The union is an organization for the study of child nature and will include mothers, fathers, teachers, Sunday-school workers, and all persons interested in the study who may wish to join. It is expected the meeting will lead to a discussion of the vital questions which arise every Christmas.

University Extension at Steinway Hall

Prof. Nathaniel Butler's course of lectures on "American Literature" at the Columbia School of Oratory, center of university extension, closed yesterday with a lecture on "Hawthorne" at Steinway Hall. The next course at this center will be given by Prof. Moulton, commencing Jan. 9, the general theme to be "Shakspeare's 'Tempest,' with Companion Studies."

Harvey Faces Three Charges.

When Frank Harvey appeared before Justice Underwood yesterday morning on a charge of attempting to kill his father-in-law, William Goldie, a wealthy contractor, he was confronted with three charges and compelled to give bonds for assault with attempt to do bodily harm, carrying concealed weapons, and breaking the peace. The case was con tinued to Dec. 19.

Manager Norton Arrested.

D. M. Norton, manager of the Virginia Hotel barber shop, was arrested yesterday on a charge of violating the Cody law. He gave bonds for his appearance in Justice Wallace's court Dec. 17. Justice Wallace issued warrants for five more offenders, which will be served today.

Gives Prisoner to Cleveland Officer.

Judge Dunne last evening entered an order surrendering Harry Lincoln, alias Henry Franklin, alias Harry Martin, to Detective James Doran of Cleveland, O., who reached Chicago some days ago with a requisition for the man. Lincoln is wanted on a charge of robbery.

Scow and Steamer Sink.

A scow loaded with two iron caissons for the new water-works tunnel sank near the mouth of the river on Wednesday night on account of the heavy sea. The little steamer Belle sank in the river at Wells street through leaking.

PLAY FOLK IN BAD ODOR.

"BARNSTORMERS" BILLING TOWNS WITH STOLEN PAPER.

Expensive Lithographs of Well-Known Stage People Made to Do Double Duty—Pilfered by Theatrical Employes and Posted in Country Towns by Fly-by-Night Companies—Manager Fair on the Track of the Guilty Parties.

In the future the saloon and grocery store loungers of Pecatonica and Bureau will be debarred from the privilege of gazing at handsome lithographs of Fanny Davenport in "Cleopatra" and Ada Rehan in "As You Like It," and the hard-earned quarters and half dollars will no longer be coaxed from the pockets of the residents of Kankakee and Elgin under the impression they are going to see the original cast of the Palmer or Daly company render the latest New York theatrical success. For Manager Fair is of the opinion he has broken up, in a couple of arrests he made yesterday, an organized scheme whereby the advertising "paper" of first-class companies passed into the possession of and was used by barnstorming troupes, and other theatrical people agree with him.

The men arrested were Fred Johnson and Mike Callihan, and the offense charged against them is marked on Justice Kehoe's docket simply as larceny. What they are charged with stealing, however, is theatrical advertising "paper," and the charge is everything of the kind was fish which came into their net.

Companies Were Principally Paper.

The scheme, as it has developed, was a pretty one. Every week there starts out from Chicago some barnstorming theatrical troupe or other which is provided with a mouth-filling name, a number of broken-down or would-be actors, and but little else. As a rule their advertised répertoire includes about everything from "Hamlet" to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the leading man is generally engaged for his ability to "double in brass." They play one-night stands in all the small towns, but sometimes stay a week if a country fair is in operation. Lately they have been carrying the most expensive kind of advertising paper, mostly, however, wall and window lithographs, and if they advertised to give "A Social Highwayman" in Winamac the genuine paper of the Mansfield company was hung up before the delighted eyes of the dwellers in the Pink Mink marshes.

The question was, Where did they get it? and it was only yesterday the answer came, and that through the arrest of Callihan and Johnson. Callihan was the first man under suspicion, although Johnson was first arrested. The former had been working in the Haymarket Theater and was caught carrying off paper of "The White Slave" company from the bill-room. Being closely questioned he gave the scheme away and the arrest of Johnson followed. Other arrests are to be made today.

It appears from the statements of the two prisoners a regular agency for the handling of theatrical paper exists in Chicago. The agent pays a schedule price for all which is brought in to him and asks no questions. In turn he sells it to the managers of barnstorming companies about to take the road, who select from his stock according to the needs of their répertoires or more often yet arrange their répertoires to suit the supply he may have on hand. The prices he pays the men who bring him the paper are of course small, and his rates to the profession are badly cut under the printer's original schedule, so a manager desiring to produce "A Texas Steer" in the provinces of Indiana and Illinois can decorate every public resort in his circuit with life-like lithographs of Tim Murphy at a cost which would give Mr. Hoyt palpitation of the heart, so small is it.

Can Afford to Sell It Cheap.

The prices are low all around for the simple reason all the paper thus secured is stolen. Some of it is taken from the bill rooms of theaters by employés, as Callihan is accused of doing, and other is boldly appropriated in saloons, from show windows, and all public resorts where lithographs are displayed. In this lithograph stealing every one is invited to take a hand, but the billboard paper of course can only come out of the bill rooms of the theaters, and here only employés can readily secure it. There is a suspicion, however, in the mind of Manager Fair the agency has been dealing with some of the bill posters also, and they have slighted some of the stands they were hired to cover and sold the paper thus left over.

Johnson's case was called before Justice Kehoe yesterday and continued until tomorrow. Callihan will be arraigned before the same Justice this morning. A search warrant for a basement in Madison street where Johnson has been doing business was taken out yesterday afternoon by Mr. Russell of the Columbia Theater, who has been working on the case with Mr. Fair, but nothing was found. The arrests had given the other people interested in the scheme time to remove the paper. One more warrant will, however, be taken out today, and with this arrest Mr. Fair thinks he will have the agency broken up.

STUDENTS' FUND SOCIETY RECEPTION

Guests Enjoy the Afternoon at Mrs. Potter Palmer's House.

Although Mrs. Potter Palmer is in Atlanta the Students' Fund Society of the University of Chicago and its friends were her delighted guests yesterday at her home on Lake-Shore drive. Finding she could not be present in person to perform the genial part of hostess Mrs. Palmer asked the members of the Executive committee of the society to receive their friends in her stead.

It was an afternoon of delights. Perhaps many of Mrs. Palmer's friends would not feel exactly comfortable in looking at all the beautiful things in her home as closely as they might wish were she there. But to be able to revel in absolutely all the art treasures, to examine the rare curios at will, to wander freely from room to room, was a pleasure vouchsafed yesterday to all who accepted of her vicarious hospitality.

People who went expecting to find only the art galleries visible were happily disappointed. The whole house was thrown open and everywhere courteous attendants made any misstep or blunder impossible. The invitations read "A View of the Art Galleries," but these seemed, from existing evidences, the least interesting part of the house.

Wraps were laid aside in the library. An exquisite piece of wall decoration placed at the cornice in this room held the visitors spellbound at the beginning. It was a painting or rather a series of paintings representing scenes from Faust.

In an Oriental room off from the central reception hall a crowd collected about a Russian shrine. It was like a beautiful inlaid-covered book, the Madonna and Child, with garments wrought in pearls, on the corner. In that room, too, were a marble bust of Mrs. Palmer and her father, Mr. Honoré. Pink hangings shut off but did not conceal the conservatory, which opened from the apartment.

In the reception-room proper a picture of Mrs. Palmer's sons, Honoré and Potter Palmer Jr., by Donoghue, was constantly surrounded.

In the dining-room, which is done after Dutch design, were mural portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer. Several pictures of their sons at different stages of their growth were also hung there. A huge mantel of dark wood, richly carved, and on which were some fine specimens of old Delft ware, was much admired.

The grand sitting-room, in white and gold, was a miracle of beauty and a mine of precious curios collected from every quarter of the globe. The paintings in the ceilings were like fairy land—cupids and cherubs and nymphs in gossamer robes frolicked in the sunbeams and floated in clouds of rainbow hues. Cabinets of curiously carved ivory, collections of silver ornaments, curious scent bottles, queer jewel-bedecked idols were only a few of the things looked at and admired.

The money raised goes to aid talented pupils of the university who have not the means to go on with their studies. It is a loan fund, and is to be returned by the students when talents have made returns for the expenditure. The members of the Executive committee who received yesterday were:

President, Mrs. W. H. Wilmarth;	Mrs. A. C. Bartlett,
Vice-President, Mrs. George E. Adams;	Mrs. W. P. Conger,
Secretary, Mrs. Noble B. Judah;	Mrs. Albert A. Sprague,
Mrs. E. E. Ayer,	Mrs. J. C. Coonley,
Mrs. Harriett C. Brainard,	Mrs. J. J. Glessner,
Mrs. C. K.G. Billings.	Mrs. William G. Hale,
	Mrs. Charles D. Hamill,
	Mrs. Charles F. Pierce,
	Mrs. William B. Walker,
	Mrs. J. M. Walker.

PALMER HOUSE BOMB TALE A FAKE.

Sensational Story Has No Foundation in Fact.

An exciting tale of a crank, a supposed dynamite bomb which turned out to be a box of lunch, and a resulting panic in the rotunda of the Palmer House was printed in an afternoon paper yesterday.

It was one of the "important if true" variety, but the trouble was it was not true, as was testified to by various employés of the house who joined in admiration of the imagination of the reporter who wrote it. A search of the register also showed no such guest in the hotel as "M. Rothschild," whose presence was a necessary part of the story.

Change in Train Service.

Wisconsin Central trains 7 and 8 will be discontinued after Dec. 14.

There's no finer Xmas gift than a traveling bag. Haskel Bros., No. 52 Madison.

Childhood days soon pass away, have baby's photo taken at Stevens' Studio, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. Chico. The new collar. E. & W.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—Forecast for Friday:

For Illinois, cloudy, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to southerly, warmer Friday evening.

For Indiana, generally fair, northerly winds, shifting to southerly, warmer Friday evening.

For Lower and Upper Michigan, generally fair, warmer, southeasterly winds.

For Wisconsin, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For Nebraska, fair, southwesterly winds, warmer.

For Minnesota, fair, warmer, southerly winds, colder in northern portion Friday night.

For Iowa, warmer, fair, southwesterly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Therm'meter	Max. temp.	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours	Direction of wind
Abilene	30.36	46	56	Clear	....	N.E.
Bismarck, N. D.	29.86	36	44	Clear	....	S.W.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.28	16	24	Snow	Tr.	N.E.
Boston, Mass.	30.30	14	16	Clo'dy	....	N.
Cairo, Ill.	30.26	28	36	Clear	.02	N.
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.08	48	60	Clear	....	S.
Chicago	30.30	24	28	Clo'dy	Tr.	N.E.
Cincinnati	30.22	24	30	Clo'dy	.01	N.
Cleveland	30.20	22	26	Clo'dy	....	N.E.
Davenport	30.30	30	34	Clo'dy	....	E.
Des Moines	30.30	32	38	Clo'dy	....	S.W.
Detroit	30.32	12	18	Clear	Tr.	N.E.
Dodge City	30.24	38	52	Clear	....	S.E.
Duluth, Minn.	30.06	28	28	Clo'dy	....	S.W.
El Paso, Tex.	30.28	52	64	Clear	....	E.
Galveston	30.24	54	58	Clear	....	N.
Grand Haven	30.34	16	24	Clear	Tr.	N.E.
Green Bay	30.32	20	24	Clo'dy	....	N.
Helena, Mont.	29.96	44	48	Clear	....	S.W.
Huron, S. D.	30.06	30	34	Fair	....	S.E.
Indianapolis	30.26	22	28	Clear	Tr.	N.E.
Jacksonville	29.78	54	64	Clo'dy	....	W.
Kansas City	30.34	34	36	Clo'dy	....	S.W.
Little Rock	30.28	40	42	Clo'dy	....	N.
Los Angeles	30.00	70	86	Clear	....	N.W.
Marquette	30.22	20	24	Clo'dy	....	S.E.
Memphis	30.24	38	40	Fair	Tr.	N.W.
Montreal	30.44	—4	0	Clear	....	N.E.
New Orleans	30.20	48	54	Clear	....	N.
New York City	30.24	18	22	Clear	....	N.E.
Omaha, Neb.	30.28	30	32	Clear	....	S.E.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.30	10	14	Clear	Tr.	N.E.
Palestine	30.30	44	54	Clear	....	N.W.
Pittsburg	30.14	24	28	Clear	.02	N.E.
Pueblo, Colo.	30.22	46	60	Clear	....	S.W.
Rapid City	29.96	46	54	Fair	....	W.
San Francisco	30.20	46	48	Fair	....	N.W.
St. Louis	30.32	32	36	Clo'dy	....	N.
St. Paul	30.18	30	32	Clo'dy	....	S.W.
Salt Lake City	30.42	28	28	Clo'dy	....	S.W.
Springfield, Ill.	30.30	28	32	Clo'dy	....	N.E.
Springfield, Mo.	30.30	32	32	Clo'dy	Tr.	N.E.
Washington	30.18	24	26	Clo'dy	.02	N.E.

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 31°; 9 a. m., 32°; 10 a. m., 32°; 11 a. m., 31°; 12 m., 31°; 1 p. m., 32°; 3 p. m., 31°; 6 p. m., 30°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.63; 6 p. m., 29.63.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

LONDON—Arrived—Steamers Mohawk, New York; Greece, New York.

BREMEN—Arrived—Steamer Weimar, New York.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Names	Age.
John Stork, Dena Fitzenback	40—24
Charles T. Todd, May B. Miller	31—21
John Westman, Maggie Skeely	32—28
Louis Groskoff, Anna Schramll	24—20
Isidore Markus, Mollie Kraus	25—22
Otto Raddatz, Annie Schroeder	26—21
John W. Vogt, Mary A. Humphrey	39—24
Harris Wilson, Lena Israel	25—25
George E. Page, Allie Nickerson	22—18
Will C. Searle, Celia Kilcullen	38—23
Anton Johanson, Hedrig Hansen	26—19
Carl Landerholm, Ingeborg Almerantz	31—25
Charles O. Modin, Alma Larson	23—20
Peter Hob, Karoline Kritz	23—21
Charles Schiff, Etta Silverman	26—20
Thomas Cavanaugh, Annie Ballance	23—19
Fred Aspinwall, Olive L. Albarto	34—20
Herman Prochnow, Annie Stelling	24—18
Henry Petizens, Gretschen Eisen	32—24
John Rumsfeld, Emilie Lane	34—24
Josef Urban, Mathilda Kaban	22—20
Adolph Reding, Kate Hessburg	28—28
Gustaf Preissner, Annie Ackermann	23—22
Josef Thomas, Anna Hrudka	37—31
Thomas Nugent, Tessie Reed	25—18
Martin L. Carlson, Signa K. Cederquist	25—18
Jacob J. Wolz, Lena Burdorf	30—29
Albert P. Smith, Frances Eck	26—19
Charles E. Chapin, Era D. Mark	23—23
Nils Malmstedt, Nellie Nelson	29—28
Albert Robinson, Clara E. Burnett	33—35
Charles Meinking, Eliese Freude	28—21
Sall Greenberg, Elizabeth Smith	45—27
John P. Wachter, Annie Dengler	24—19
Bert Havens, Gertrude Bonde	23—23
Hans Hansen, Karen M. Sorensen	36—35
Rutherford B. Buffington, Clara E. Barger	22—19

DEATHS.

BORTREE—Dec. 11, at the home of her son, ex-Ald. M. R. Bortree, Mrs. Harriet LaBar Bortree, aged 78 years. Funeral Friday, Dec. 13, at 3 p. m., at 54 Robinson-av., Linden Park. Interment in Oakwood Cemetery, Waukegan, Saturday a. m.

COCHRAN—Thomas H. Cochran. Funeral from his residence, 5524 Lake-av., at 10 a. m., Dec. 13. Carriages to Northwestern Depot; take cars from there to Calvary.

EASTWOOD—At her residence, 306 Walnut-st., Dec. 12, Mrs. Katherine Eastwood, aged 37 years 6 months 18 days. Funeral from residence. Neillsville, Wis., papers please copy.

HICKEY—Maurice, beloved son of Maurice and Elizabeth Hickey, née Fossett, aged 4 years. Funeral Friday, Dec. 13, 1895, by carriages to Mount Olivet. Funeral private.

KELLOGG—Suddenly, at her residence, 163 36th-st., Thursday, Dec. 12, Mrs. Mary F. Kellogg. Funeral notice later.

LAW—At 197 S. Lincoln-st., Robert Law, born at Cumberland, Eng., Dec. 14, 1822; resident of Chicago fifty-two years. Funeral notice hereafter.

PEAKE—Dec. 12, J. B. Peake, at his residence, 2977 Indiana-av., in his 48th year. Cincinnati and Lexington, Ky., papers please copy.

ROBINSON—At Highland Park, Ill., Dec. 12, Lilly F. Robinson, daughter of Capt. D. Robinson, U. S. A. Denver and Cheyenne papers please copy.

SCHNEIDER—Dec. 10, at 11:20 p. m., Kate, beloved daughter of Barbara and the late J. C. Schneider, aged 31 years and 9 months. Funeral Friday, Dec. 13, at 1:30 p. m., from 207 East Indiana-st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

R. G. WILLIAMS, THE CONVERTED DRUNKard and gambler, will deliver his lecture, "My Mother's Little Red Bible," in Central Y. M. C. A. Hall Saturday evening, Dec. 14.

THE SCHILLER—Matinee Tomorrow.
Last Three Performances. JOSEPH HART —AS— "A GAY OLD BOY."
Dec. 15—"THE LEAVENWORTH CASE." Every Sunday Afternoon at 3
CHICAGO MARINE BAND
25 and 50c. T. B. BROOKE, Conductor.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Every Night. Last Matinee Saturday. Last Time Sunday.
HOYT'S A TEXAS STEER.
The Clever Young American Comedian, TIM MURPHY.
Next Monday—E. M. AND JOSEPH HOLLAND, under the direction of Mr. Richard Mansfield, in "A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN."

HOOLEY'S—Evenings at 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
MR. E. H. SOTHERN IN The Prisoner of Zenda.

LAST NIGHT QUEEN'S NECKLACE. Camille Tomorrow.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE. Mrs. Potter—Mr. Bellew. Queen's Necklace.—Tonight. A SUMPTUOUS PRODUCTION. CAMILLE Matinee Tomorrow.
Coming—EDDIE FOY and the Original Company in "ROBINSON CRUSOE, JR."

ALHAMBRA THEATER—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
EUGENE O'ROURKE "THE WICKLOW POSTMAN." Saturday Night—Grand Testimonial tendered JOHN L. SULLIVAN, who will appear with Paddy Ryan.
Next Sunday—"HUMAN HEARTS."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
The Jolly Farce,
"THE DAZZLER"
Next Sunday—"THE WICKLOW POSTMAN."

THE HAYMARKET—Wm J. Davis.
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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1895.

HERR AHLWARDT probably will contract a severe cold before long.

CONTEMPT for an incompetent Judge is not necessarily contempt of court.

THERE can be no objection to devoting any amount of time now to discussing the question of Harry Hayward's sanity.

MR. BAYARD has given that resolution a second reading, but he has not engaged passage on any west-bound steamship.

IT may be mentioned in an incidental way that St. Louis is considerably nearer to Iowa than it is to Maine, New York, or Ohio.

AS TO the convention matter, it is now apparent that Chicago yielded too readily to the short campaign idea. It was $40,000 short.

THE statement that Senator Sherman has realized $127,000 already from the sales of his book bears evidence of having been sent out without being edited.

IT devolves upon the friends of Senator Knute Nelson to send out at once, if possible, an authoritative denial of the story that he eats pie with his knife.

A NEW YORK contemporary calls St. Louis "Chicago's hated rival." What is the use of raking up old animosities? St. Louis is not hated and is not a rival.

THE Chairman of the Republican State committee in Kentucky is a man named Yerkes. Had this been generally known the betting would have been heavier.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal says Gov. Bradley will have 5,000 offices to give out. We betray no confidence in saying he can find 5,000 good Republican Colonels ready to take them.

IF Col. Watterson is enjoying himself in this country let him not allow himself to be goaded into taking that journey abroad. No good American should make his European trips under compulsion.

THE New York stock market yesterday opened weak but fairly active. The local market was strong and active. Sterling rates were a shade easier, New York exchange sold at 15 cents premium.—Leading speculative produce markets were rather dull, with wheat weak, and coarse grain steady to a shade firmer. As compared with the latest prices of Wednesday May wheat closed ¼@⅜ cent lower, corn and oats steady, cash rye easy, barley steady, flaxseed ½ cent higher, January pork 7½ cents higher, and lard and ribs 2½ cents higher.

THE total number of medals awarded at Atlanta is 1,543 and the number of diplomas 1,546. The home exhibiters are satisfied and the foreign exhibiters are equally satisfied, since an international jury passed upon their exhibits. The best of it all is, however, that all the diplomas and medals will be delivered before the close of the exposition Dec. 31. The Columbian Exposition closed its doors over two years ago and not a medal or diploma has been delivered yet and no one knows for a certainty when they will be. This is one difference between Atlanta and Chicago. Incidentally also it shows the difference between the head of the Atlanta bureau and John Boyd Thacher.

THE News of this city is of opinion that THE TRIBUNE is guilty "of thoughtless and ungallant conduct" in doubting the ability of St. Louis to accommodate a vast crowd which may want to go to the Republican National convention. Meanwhile THE TRIBUNE would like to know the opinion of the News as to the following paragraph, which appears in the same column with its criticism of this paper:

> McKinley men are said to be trying to corner the supply of hotel accommodations in St. Louis. This should not be a difficult task, as a few odd corners comprise the whole of St. Louis' accommodations.

There is an old adage about stone-throwing and glass-houses.

GOV. MATTHEWS (Dem.) of Indiana was formally brought out as a Presidential candidate at the Democratic State conference held at Indianapolis day before yesterday. There were many free silver Democrats in attendance, and though the Governor's friends begged them to keep quiet and not disturb the harmony of the meeting they declared that the next Indiana platform would have a free silver plank in it. These robber money Democrats do not feel very kindly towards the Governor. They look on him as a renegade. Six months ago when free silver was in more demand than it is now he denounced President Cleveland's financial policy and wanted American mints thrown open to the white metal. But free coinage defeats in Kentucky and elsewhere have made him cautious and he has been gradually edging away from unsound money. He would return to it in a minute, however, if he thought that policy was to be the winning one.

BUILDING COMMISSIONER DOWNEY has gone to work the right way to keep Jackson street from Halsted to the viaduct free from car tracks. He is circulating a petition among the property-owners calling on the Council to make the street a boulevard. If he can get the names of men representing a majority of the frontage then he will be able to block the game of the Central Electric and the West Side company. The Council cannot pass an ordinance giving either of them the street unless a majority of the frontage wants a railway. An ordinance passed without such consent would be worthless and there would be no boodle in it for the Aldermen. If the property-owners unite in petitioning for a boulevard the Council may refuse to comply with the request to give the street to the West Park Board, but the Aldermen will not be able to sell it to a street railway company.

THE County Treasurer's report shows that he and the Town Collectors have collected and turned over to the City Treasurer taxes to the amount of twelve and a quarter millions. Some persons seeing that total may fancy that the city, which has a license revenue also, can be in no need of money. But of the $12,300,000 one-half was for school purposes. Of the remaining half some had to be used to pay the interest on the bonded debt, and nearly half a million was for the public library.

WHO KNIFED CHICAGO AT WASHINGTON?

When the true inwardness of the logrolling that took the next Republican National convention from Chicago and gave it to St. Louis becomes known it will be an exceedingly interesting story. Meanwhile the various reports which already have got abroad are highly entertaining. It is apparent that one element antagonistic to Chicago was Mr. Cornelius Bliss, Treasurer of the National committee. One condition of winning the prize was a contribution of $54,000 for "dead horse." In 1892 when the National committee had overdrawn its accounts and had not money enough to make good the shortage Mr. Bliss indorsed a note for the amount ($54,000) and it has been unpaid ever since. It is due now with interest. Mr. Bliss insisted it must be paid and that the city which was awarded the prize must take up the note. And besides this large sum the National committee had $11,000 of other unpaid obligations, making $65,000 of debts which the successful city must pay for them. And yet Chairman Carter had the effrontery to declare in his speech before the balloting began that it was not an auction for a site. Then what was it?

The Chicago delegation on the ground had subscriptions from home for about $65,000, but it was claimed that $15,000 of it had strings attached, that is on condition of the convention being held in certain halls. That left about $50,000 good, reliable subscriptions. Then it was proposed by members of the delegation that ten or twelve of them should sign a bond guaranteeing the other $50,000 of the total $100,000 demanded by the National committee. It is reported that the following Chicago men consented or volunteered to go on the bond:

W. J. Campbell.
J. Frank Aldrich.
Ferd W. Peck—by telegraph.
Graeme Stewart.
John Tanner.
W. D. Boyce.
George B. Swift.
John Farson.
J. B. Shaw.
J. Irving Pearce.
Charles W. Woodman.

And one or two others whose names are forgotten. But Mr. Sam W. Allerton refused point blank to put down his name, throwing out innuendoes to the effect that he did not care to become guarantor for $50,000. This was felt to be an insult by the other members, not more than two or three of whom was worth less than $100,000. The behavior of Allerton broke up the guarantee. And Chicago dropped from the competitors for the prize. This is one story which comes from Washington. We do not vouch for its absolute truth, but it is not far wide of it. A slightly different version of what was contained in THE TRIBUNE'S telegram from Washington Wednesday night is to this effect, that Samuel W. Allerton was not asked to guarantee the whole $100,000, as $50,000 had already been raised in Chicago in good subscriptions. He was only asked to guarantee with several others his pro rata of $50,000; that he utterly refused; that he said he would give his own personal subscription, but would guarantee nothing. They affirm also that he has been afflicted with "McKinleyism" and that the McKinleyites in Washington induced him to believe that McKinley would have a much better show for nomination if the convention were held in an old Southern city like St. Louis than he would have in Chicago, as his friends have been on a still hunt all over the Democratic South for delegates. They expect to get a nearly solid Southern vote in the convention, and this in conjunction with the Ohio vote would bring him near the nomination. So they declare that in order to promote McKinley's interests and beat Allison, Reed, or Harrison and other probable candidates he betrayed Chicago and by refusing to guarantee knocked Chicago out of the race and threw it to St. Louis, in which, being a so-called Southern city, McKinley might get enough Southern votes from sure Democratic States with Ohio to give him a boom in the convention which would secure him the nomination. This is story No. 2.

Now comes the consolidated independent Democratic paper in this city, known as the Times-Herald, which insists that Chicago lost the prize through the treachery of Billy Lorimer, Col. Tanner, Ald. Madden, "Doc" Jamieson, et al.—viz.: Kochersperger, Sheriff Pease, Brainerd, Smyth, Hertz, and others who staid at home, but had a finger in the pie. The T.-H. charges that these gentlemen of the Chicago political "machine" steered the convention into St. Louis and deliberately set to work to beat Chicago. The T.-H. says:

> The Republican machine managers, Tanner, Lorimer, Jamieson, and the rest, under cover of heroic efforts to get the convention, were knifing Chicago in the back. These bunko politicians wanted it to go where they would not be under the eyes of a vigilant press acquainted with their methods and of constituents who would be aware of their nefarious tricks.
>
> If the convention of 1892 had been held in Chicago "Billy" Lorimer would not have dared violate his instructions as he did in Minneapolis. If the coming convention were held here Tanner and Madden would be more careful than they will be in St. Louis in their efforts to carry out their Gubernatorial-Senatorial deal at the cost of betraying the people in the matter of the Presidency. The Tanner boom was launched in St. Louis, and that foreordained wreck, the Cullom boom, will be stranded at the same place.

The T.-H. asserts that the enthusiasm of these gentlemen for Chicago was all simulated, and that their real animus was to have the convention held where Cullom, in the rôle of "favorite son" and dark horse, would have a chance at the nomination. The T.-H. asserts that he is the candidate of these machine men, and that Cullom himself thinks he would have a much better chance in St. Louis than in Chicago, where he is not a special favorite. At St. Louis he could work in his Egyptian friends not only to aid him in getting the nomination for President, but also to help Tanner for Governor, Madden for United States Senator, and Doc Jamieson for Mayor, when the time comes. That is the substance of the Independent Democratic sheet's story, or suspicion, or invention. But THE TRIBUNE takes no stock in its yarn, and would prefer some evidence to substantiate it.

GIGANTIC RAILROAD COMBINE.

It is reported from Washington that the railroad lobby already is organized there and ready to push through the House a pooling bill that has been prepared substantially on the same lines as in the last Congress. If it becomes a law it will repeal the anti-pooling clause of the inter-State commerce act, and, while apparently conferring some power on the commission, will in reality make that body even more helpless than at present, if that be possible. It is expected the railroad monopolists will be able to carry their bill triumphantly through the House, and probably through the Senate, in which case it is believed it will become a law by receiving the signature of President Cleveland.

The next thing in order on the program, it is said, will be a general advance of railroad rates before long after the bill goes into effect. This may be counted on unless the railroads are unable to hold together, as it is the prime object of the bill. In other words, the railroad magnates will begin to "skin" the public, to whom healthy competition is the only guarantee against overcharging by a combine of big corporations. And not only they but the stock gamblers will have the people at their mercy. When Wall street finds that it can do as it pleases in making railroad rates it will follow the old California rule. The traffic will be made to pay "all it can bear," and the "lambs" will be fleeced remorselessly by the ups and downs of stock and bond quotations, while the dear public is under the thumb of the tremendous monopoly.

If this be the result there soon will spring up in the United States a fierce hostility to the combination, and a demand for the unconditional repeal of the act permitting railroad pooling. The agitation beginning in the West will spread eastward and southward till it pervades the whole country.

The people will wreak their vengeance upon the men in Congress who aided in the passage of the bill. They will elect men pledged to knock out the obnoxious law, the feeling being especially strong in the great centers of Western industry, where the exactions are most heavily experienced. It may be expected the fight will be hotter than was the granger struggle in this State some twenty years ago, which resulted in the passing of the "granger laws," fixing maximum rates, etc., which still stand on the statute books of Illinois.

It may take a considerable time to repeal the obnoxious measure proposed to be passed by the present Congress, for the power of the railroads doubtless would be exerted to the utmost to prevent it, and it probably could not be carried through otherwise than by a popular demonstration unmistakable in its meaning and determination. Before this was accomplished the sharks in Wall street would have "a high old time" in the declaring of dividends on watered stocks, the issue of beautiful chromos made only to sell, the putting of second and third mortgages on a long list of "properties" of value and first liens on the rest, till the whole thing was wiped out by a burst of popular indignation, in which the industrial classes would not be the least prominent.

This is predicted on the supposition that the men in control of the gigantic combination, and the swarm of parasites clustering around them, would use their opportunities to fleece the public. Of course the railroad magnates deny that they have any such intention. They claim their object is not to raise rates to the general public, but rather to equalize them, to prevent the cutting of rates to a few favored shippers, and the open rate wars which every now and then break out to disturb the uniformity of railroad management and cause losses to the stockholders. It may be admitted that if they were to charge only moderate rates, satisfactory to the general public, little practical harm would come out of it, though the arrangement to defeat competition among common carriers would be utterly wrong in principle. But when did railroads, having the power to dictate, content themselves with the charging of moderate rates for freight and passenger transportation? Surely it will not be forgotten that the "Big Four" in California, who ruled the people of the Pacific coast as with a rod of iron for many years, never admitted that they acted unfairly or exorbitantly while they were exacting the last dollar from those whom they made to pay tribute. And have we not a now existing example of railroad arbitrariness and utter disregard of right in the case of the Southern railroad combination, which for the last seventeen years has maintained a huge tariff wall parallel with the banks of the Ohio which almost prohibits commercial intercourse between the States of the South and West?

ARMENIA'S LAST APPEAL.

After nearly a month of demanding and backing down, of coaxing, threatening, and bulldozing, the request of the treaty powers for permission to send extra guardships through the Dardanelles has been conceded by the Sultan. The latter, however, has had the consolation of showing his contempt for England over the shoulders of Russia. After orders had been issued by the English Minister for one of her war vessels to force her way through the Dardanelles they were countermanded evidently upon the protest of Russia. The latter having observed that Constantinople is tranquil and that no danger menaces any one has notified the Sultan that he had better let the guardships go through, and the Sultan, observing that there is nothing for the guardships to guard, promptly gives his consent and thus gets in a backhanded blow at England.

The concession made by the Sultan is an empty one. As the guardships are intended only for the protection of the embassies, and the embassies do not need protection, there will be nothing for the vessels to do but to ride at anchor on the pleasant waters of the Golden Horn. The status quo will not be in the least affected by their presence, nor will the burning question at issue be moved any nearer settlement. So far as Armenia is concerned the guardships of the treaty powers might as well be in the Chicago Harbor. The only settlement of that question would have been for the powers to force a passage through and thus bring about a condition of war. Then the Armenian question would have been settled at once and forever.

The guardships of the powers are now or soon will be lying off Constantinople, but the Armenian massacres continue and still no relief comes. The Armenians of Constantinople, evidently despairing of help from the treaty powers, have sent a pathetic appeal to the world "in the name of humanity and Christianity." They say Armenia is at her last gasp as a result of the work of extermination. The number of people massacred reaches 100,000, and 500,000 survivors have taken refuge in the mountains, where they are feeding on herbs and roots. Hunger and cold have begun to make great ravages among them. They close with the despairing, passionate cry, "In the name of humanity and Christianity, save us!"

The war vessels of the powers are permitted to go through the Dardanelles. After months of diplomatic dawdling this is all the powers have been able to accomplish. They have won a barren victory, and meanwhile the wily Turkish butcher sits and spins his web of sophistries and lies, playing off one power against another, while poor Armenia is in her last gasps. Will humanity and Christianity do anything for her? Will they heed her last agonizing appeal?

A SENSELESS STRIKE ENDED.

The great shipbuilding strike and lockout at Belfast and on the Clyde has been settled. The wages of the Glasgow men are raised a shilling a week now and another shilling next February, or half a dollar of American money per week. The Belfast workers do not fare as well, for they only get a shilling advance in February, which is something less than 25 cents.

The men in the Irish shipyards struck first. The employers refused to raise wages on the ground that while they had many contracts on hand they had taken them at figures which gave next to no profit. In order that the Scotch union men might not support the Irish strikers while the strike lasted, the association shipbuilding firms on the Clyde closed their yards and locked out their men.

The result was that the hands of the 100,000 employés and the capital of the hundreds of master employers were idle. Merchant and war vessel jobs which would have gone to Belfast or to Glasgow went to German cities. After the walking delegates on one side and the associated bosses on the other side had carried on a three or four months "war" or starve-out, which bear most heavily on the families of the workingmen and on many of the stockholders in the shipbuilding firms, the belligerents made peace on almost the terms that were rejected.

The workingmen have lost a quarter of a year's wages and used up all their individual and collective savings. The only compensation they get is less than a nickel a day to be added to the wages of some of them and less than a dime a day to others. How long will it take them to recover their losses, considering that the walking delegates may order a new strike next spring or summer?

What have the employers gained? Their establishments and many millions of capital have been idle since last August. They have driven great amounts of work to German cities, and they have agreed to pay higher wages. It would have been better for them had they consented to make that advance months ago.

Most strike and lockout wars are senseless and costly. This latest one was peculiarly absurd. The leaders on the two sides may fancy they have gotten some glory out of it, but others have to foot the bills and endure the losses and hardships.

Nations are made to fight without adequate cause in order that Generals may reap laurels while taxpayers are beggared and their sons slaughtered.

A PROCRASTINATORY SYSTEM.

The annual sale of property on which the taxes of 1894 have not been paid has come to an end. The expenditures to meet which those taxes were levied began Jan. 1, 1894. The appropriations for that year were made in March, but the assessment was not made by the town Assessors until summer. The State Board of Equalization did not get through till fall, and the Town Collectors did not get their books until December. They kept them till March, collecting very little, and then turned them over to the County Collector. He collected a good deal by May, because there is a slight penalty after that date. Then in the summer he applied for judgment, and the tax sales dragged on into December of this year. This is a miserable system, spreading over two years what ought to be finished up in less than one. To devote five months to the collection of taxes is absurd. There should be a penalty for non-payment at the end of the first month, and it should be sufficiently heavy to be effective.

There should be less time taken up in making up the assessments. Wealthy towns like those in Chicago should be cut up into small districts. There is a law under which towns may be divided, but no new one can contain less than ten square miles. The law should be amended so as to provide that no town should have less than 10,000 inhabitants. Then a Chicago town in which there is so much property to assess can be divided into many parts, and the assessment work be better and more quickly done.

THE OLD ROMAN DEAD.

Allen G. Thurman died yesterday, in the eighty-third year of his life. He was a resident of Ohio from the time he was a child, and for half a century was prominently identified with that State and with the Democratic party. That party placed him on the Supreme Court bench, where he served acceptably, for he was an admirable lawyer. That party also sent him to the United States Senate for twelve years. He was an honest, hard-working member of that body, but the only legislation with which his name is connected is a law designed to make the Pacific roads pay the government what they owe it—a law which did not prove as effective as was expected. During the rebellion he did not follow Vallandigham and do all in his power to aid the rebels, but neither did he follow the example of John Brough and other Democrats and do all he coud to aid the government. In 1888 he was nominated for Vice-President. After the election he returned to that privacy from which the convention had dragged him, and spent the closing years of his life in his quiet and happy home.

BAYARD'S FIASCO.

The English papers are almost unanimous in their criticisms of Mr. Bayard's Edinburg speech. The St. James' Gazette is of opinion that Englishmen would also resent it if their Minister to this country had made such a speech. The Globe does not wonder that Republicans are annoyed at a freedom of speech which would not be allowed to an Old World diplomat. The Post jocularly remarks that Ambassadors when called upon to make a speech would do better to confine themselves to non-political subjects. From the consensus of English press opinion it is quite evident that Englishmen are decidedly amazed at Bayard's indiscretion, to put his offense mildly, and believe that if an English Minister had committed such an offense he would have been promptly called to account. The same sentiment prevails in this country, and if he is not recalled, or at least rebuked, and told hereafter to confine himself to the legitimate duties of his office it will be looked upon as an outrage. What business had he to stand before a foreign audience and ridicule and denounce the policy of a great political party in his own country?

FOR further particulars relative to the Bill Morrison boom address Ben T. Cable, press agent.

GOV. ALTGELD visited Chicago yesterday, accompanied by his regular staff of grudges.

IN the victory of St. Louis over the other cities we seem to recognise the fine Teutonic hand of Col. Abe Slupsky.

BROOKLYN'S trolley car fatalities now number 133. At that rate the motormen will hardly be able to bring the figure up to an even 150 this year.

IF Mr. Addicks of Delaware were capable of feeling proper resentment he would resign from the Republican party.

IT must have occurred to Editor Dana that the Hon. Tom Reed has rather a healthy and cheerful looking bicycle face on him.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND may be interested in learning that at certain seasons of the year there is good duck shooting near St. Louis, and catfish and alligator pike may be found there in shoals any time between early March and the last of November.

AMONG the dishes served at the Vegetarians' banquet Dec. 28 will be "vegetarian turkey," which is conjectured to be the other name for long-necked squash.

FOR the next five years Mr. Kennett will have plenty of leisure to attend church. He will find one handy, just south of the Metropole.

A VALUED contemporary refers to the Cripple Creek mining stock craze as a "gamble, pure and simple." It may be a gamble, but it is hardly a pure one, and it is the victims that are simple.

SAN FRANCISCO papers filled with convincing arguments and confident predictions relative to the location of the Republican convention next year are still coming to hand.

Hard to Recognize.

The Chicago Evening Journal, or the Evening Press—we are a little doubtful which—contains a brace of cartoons, one of which represents "The Tribune" and the other daily papers weeping over the loss of their old contemporary; the other picture represents the Journal redivivus in the shape of a fierce-looking personage with lightning in one hand and scales in the other, assuring us that the Journal still lives and is hurling the Press bolts. This is all very touching and heroic, and is undoubtedly intended as a balm for the mourners. "The Tribune," however, must be excused if it says that it is very difficult for it to recognize any of the features of the dignified and stately paper of Wilson and Shuman in this capering, cynical, and double-headed print of Scripps and Thompson. "The Tribune" has been a contemporary of the Journal for half a century. They were boy and girl together, and "The Tribune" naturally is somewhat grieved to see the alleged old lady with such a headpiece frisking about like a giddy young girl. It hopes that the old Journal will reappear, and it will wait patiently for some sign of its coming. When it recognizes the familiar features it will be the first to greet them, but it must be excused if it fails to recognize the old companion in her present motley garb.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Unprecedented Indignity.

"I had not expected anything of this kind from you, sir!" said the Alderman from the 'Steenth Ward, looking with flushed and indignant face at the agent of the corrupt monopoly that had dared to tempt him with a bribe. "I had not expected this from you," he repeated, glancing at the $50 bill that lay in his hand. "This is merely an insult!"

Choice Soon Made.

"What would mamma's little boy rather have Santa Claus bring him—a drum or a hobby-horse?"

"Bofe."

He Explains.

Foreigner—"I wouldn't have taken that man to be one of your political leaders. He doesn't look like a statesman. What office does he hold?"

American—"You don't understand. He is not a public official. He is a political manager."

"Is he a man of much influence?"

"O, yes, he wields an immense influence."

"Hasn't he a title of any kind?"

"Well, yes; we call him a 'boss.'"

"Does he make his living out of it?"

"O, yes, I suppose. He makes a good living, anyhow."

"What is his salary?"

"He has no salary, you know. He—er——"

"Then how does he get his money?"

"Why, he—that is, unless you understand our system, you know, you can't—though, of course—now, over there, on the other side of the hall, there is a historical painting that has been much admired. Let us walk over that way and look at it."

PERSONALS.

Mme. Eleonora Duse is now making a tour of Scandinavia. Her health is good, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

Heinrich Dowe, the tailor of Mannheim, Germany, who became famous as the inventor of a so-called bullet-proof coat, is dead.

Cecil Rhodes has ordered large numbers of English songbirds—linnets, thrushes, blackbirds, larks, and nightingales—to be sent to Cape Town, where they will be acclimatized and set free.

What is said to be the largest professional fee ever received by an engineer, $120,000, was recently paid to Prof. E. A. Puertes of Cornell for devising a sanitary system for the City of Santos, Brazil.

Col. Ingersoll is advertised to lecture shortly in Hoboken, and a number of his lithographs announcing the lecture were hung in the shop windows, but the resident ministers went around and had them taken down. After that the lithographs were not needed.

One of the maids of honor to the young Empress of Russia was married a few months ago. On bidding her "good-by" the Empress congratulated her warmly, adding: "I shall indeed be sorry to lose you, but I am so happy myself that I wish every one to be married, too."

No other painter has a home of such artistic luxuriousness as Alma-Tadema. Perhaps its most remarkable feature is the wall, which is paneled with tall, slim pictures, each of them by a different painter. Leighton, Boughton, Sargent, Calderon, and a full score of the artist's friends have contributed to this remarkable embellishment.

Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Davis of Washington is one of the gradually increasing number of women who know more about mathematics than is required in bargain counter transactions. She is about to complete the calculations of the ephemeris or almanac of the sun, a scientific publication of the United States observatory. These calculations bring this work up to the twentieth century.

Mr. Robert Barr, who, as "Luke Sharp," is a popular author in the Old World and the New, has, the London American tells us, just become a landed proprietor in England, having bought a large piece of ground on the top of the Surrey Hills, and is building a handsome residence for himself. He is quite a cosmopolitan as far as land-holding goes, having a winter place in Florida and a large grape farm and residence on the Canadian bank of the Detroit River.

CURRENT NOTES.

"How much was that diamond ornament you had stolen from you worth?" asked the theatrical interviewer. "Fifteen columns," answered the actress, absent-mindedly.—Boston Bulletin.

"I heard you were out sleighing with Miss De Riche, Spooner? Playing for high stakes, aren't you?" "Well, I held a full hand on that occasion," said Spooner thoughtfully.—Detroit Free Press.

The War Wheel.—Wheeler—"And don't you think the bicycle will ever be used in warfare?" Walker—"No, I doubt if it ever will get further than its present status, as a mere instrument for assault and battery."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Excuse me," he said, "if I seem to be a little impertinent, but my curiosity has got so much the best of me that I must venture a question." "What is it?" "Are you a gentleman going golfing or a lady going bicycling?"—Washington Star.

Gadzooks—"Old Man Krankus says he has conscientious scruples against going to Europe." Zounds—"Why, how's that?" Gadzooks—"Well, you see, he is a Prohibitionist, and if he went to Europe he would be described as a saloon passenger on the vessel."—New York Tribune.

"Madam," said the new boarder, "one of your family came very near dying last night." "Indeed. I was not aware that any one was ill. Who was it?" "The man in the room next to mine who played the cornet till 3 a. m. He stopped just in time to save his life."—Detroit Free Press.

Print More Good News.

"What kind of news should a paper print?" asks "The Chicago Tribune." Well, a real live newspaper prints just the kind of news the majority of its readers want. The majority of its readers are always intelligent and respectable people, inclined to good rather than to evil. It should therefore print more good news than bad.—Atchison Globe.

NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION.

Copper Bottoms for Liners—Practicable if Applied by Electrolysis.

New York, Dec. 12.—Clipper ships with copper bottoms are the pride of the seas. Salt water has no effect upon their bilges, except, perhaps, to make them brighter. In Allison's dry-dock at the foot of Morgan street, in Jersey City, the iron tug Assistance is having a copper sheathing placed on the hull below the water line, and when it is completed it should not only keep the tug from fouling, but make it at least a knot faster. When the Ship Copper-Plating company bought the Assistance last September and put an electric-plating plant at the head of the Jersey City docks skeptics said the copper could never be made to stay on an iron hull. But the appearance of the boat at present justifies the statement that copper will stay when put on by the electrical process. From fourteen to twenty men have been kept steadily at work since the plant was erected, and in six weeks the iron-hulled boat, 100 feet long, has been copper-plated from stem to stern below the water line. Very little remains to be done outside of polishing the copper surface with rotary electric burnishers, and in a couple of weeks the boat should be launched.

The process is simple to an electrician, but mystifying to a layman. Imagine thirty or forty flexible, water-tight baths or boxes about four feet square and six inches deep, fitted to the shape of the boat's hull and held close up to it by props which are kept against the sides about two days. Into these baths is pumped a chemical solution stored in a large vat. The power is supplied by four dynamos, the current passing through two solid copper bars to the anodes, which are sheets of copper, in the big vat or reservoir. Here they are entirely consumed in the solution, and the copper from them is pumped in the chemical solution directly to the baths fastened against the vessel's sides. The positive supply bars are connected to the vat, the negative to the boat. With copper-plating on iron and steel hulls there will be an immense saving on the dry-docking expenses, inasmuch as barnacles will not attach themselves to a copper-sheathed craft. All of the big liners have to be docked sometimes more than twice a year to be cleaned, and every time they go into dry-dock it costs thousands of dollars.

GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN MARKETS.

How They Are Neglected by the Merchants of the United States.

Boston Transcript: Jacob Sleeper, American Secretary of Legation and Consul-General in Bogota, who is spending a short vacation in this city, in a recent interview gave an interesting description of United States of Colombia, of which Bogota is the capital, Ecuador, and Venezuela. In reference to the markets of these South American countries Mr. Sleeper said:

"The merchants of the United States are missing an opportunity of almost incalculable value in not attending more closely to their relations with the countries of South America. They do not appreciate the fact that a great market is open to them and eager to receive any advances. The mistake is made not so much by governments as by men. The American merchants are so mistakenly independent that a great volume of trade is slipping through their hands every year. For instance, if a merchant of Bogota sends an order to an American manufactory for goods cut to a certain length and width the American manufacturer writes back that he does not cut goods in those dimensions, and will not fill the order unless the goods can be taken as they are. The result is that business amounting to millions annually passes into the hands of the English, French, and German manufacturers, who are quite willing to cut goods as ordered, knowing that the amount of business resulting from it will more than warrant the trouble and expense. Then, too, the English, French, and German houses send first-class, capable agents to South America, and they never send inferior goods. The Americans, on the other hand, do not send proper representatives and do not furnish reliable goods.

"But more important than either of these considerations are the mistakes made by the postal conventions of this country. Our postal facilities are decidedly inferior to those of the three great European commercial countries, and this is another source of loss to us. The English system, for instance, makes it possible for English merchants to send packages, hermetically sealed, to the South American markets, whereas that of America forbids even nailing down the cover of a box.

Why the United States Is Unable to Stop Gold Exports.

An advance in the money rate in order to arrest the outgo of specie, particularly gold, is sure to succeed if the government does not disturb the natural course of operations by artificial measures. Such an advance checks the imports of merchandise, and, on the other hand, stimulates exports. It draws capital from abroad to seek the better returns which are the consequence of this advance. It induces a certain number of the holders of public and other securities to part with them and influences foreign capitalists to purchase them. Thus, whenever the banks, public or private, are charged with the protection of the metallic reserve of the country they accomplish it with certainty by this sovereign method of raising the money rate. In a normal condition of international financial relations this advance may be moderate, and the country experiences only slight detriment, a light and momentary embarrassment, not to be compared to the shock and the discredit resulting from an outgo of gold the end of which cannot be calculated. On the contrary, when the State issues the fiduciary currency, as in the United States, it has no real means of protecting the metallic reserve. It cannot raise the discount rate, for it does not discount commercial paper. It is under obligation to pay gold to all who demand it, without any power to regulate or reduce the demand. It is absolutely disarmed. Its sole resource is to secure specie by loans abroad. But as these loans have no effect on the general current of business, their proceeds are soon exhausted and they must be renewed. This incapacity to protect its reserve is the chief reason why a State is not fitted to issue fiduciary money.—M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu in the December Forum.

Lower Street Car Fares.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your article on "Fight for Lower Fare" I wish to commend, and hope you will keep this great cause of the people to the fore. You state that 'bus fare on the West Madison street line was three cents years ago. It ought to be today as it is in London, two cents (one penny). By the justice of comparison of return of value for price paid take your own case. Your paper, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, was sold for five cents when street car and 'bus fare was five cents, both no doubt giving good value for the money paid. Then realizing that you could well afford to give better value for the money you reduced THE TRIBUNE to three cents. Later finding that all commodities were lower in price you bettered THE TRIBUNE and sold it for two cents. Still progressing with the spirit of the times you put your paper in the very front rank for perfection and today sell it for one cent, and are gaining business and profit at that price. There is no good reason why the car fare is worth any more today than THE TRIBUNE. In fact, if conducted on as honest, fair, and business-like principle car fare could, no doubt, be less than THE TRIBUNE, one cent, and the two companies who virtually own all the surface lines in Chicago could make money at one-half cent a fare, if you take in consideration only the real money put into the stock from its organization to the present day, and not the "water," "inflation," etc.

EDWARD LOWY.

Alert and fleet
Adown the street
My sweetheart flies;
A vision sweet
With dainty feet
And dancing eyes.

Her wheel obeys
Her least behest—
Her slightest whim.
What words of praise
Can picture best
Those ankles trim?

The sea gull's flight
Has not more grace;
Her wheel is light,
And swift her pace.
A gleam of sun—
A flash of light—
The vision's done,
She's gone from sight!

—From an English Exchange.

Supreme Test.

Elder Berry—"What is your idea of faith?" Joblots—"Putting a nickel on the plate and expecting a crown of pure gold."—New York Herald.

WHACK AND WALLOP 'EM.

METHODS FOR DEALING WITH SCHOOL CHILDREN IN ENGLAND.

The Question of Corporal Punishment Agitating the London Board—One Member Thinks a Few Strokes on the Hand Don't Count—Another Takes Issue with the Teachings of Solomon—Girls Ought to Be Exempt from the Rule and the Rod.

Just as in the old days inquisitorial theology always led to persecution of the weak and helpless, so for the School Board the transition from the thumb-screw and rack circular to the flogging of children was easy, and indeed natural.

The Home Office had suggested certain limitations in the infliction of corporal punishment on the inmates in the Drury Lane Industrial School, among others that girls should be exempt from it, and that even in the case of lads no more than three strokes of cane or birch should be given to those under 9, and not more than six to those above that age.

Mr. Riley objected to the adoption of these limitations permanently, until, at least, a deputation waited on the Home Secretary on the subject. This view was supported by Mr. Barnes and others, who trotted out the old time-worn arguments about the moral efficacy of the rod, and the precept of Solomon was poetically interpreted by Mr. Evelyn Cecil, who recited:

> Solomon said, in accents mild,
> "Spare the rod and spoil the child.
> Whether a boy or whether a maid,
> Whack and wollop them," Solomon said.

It was wrong, he remarked, to characterize the punishment as flogging, because in reality it only meant a few strokes on the hand. Mr. Drew repudiated Solomon as a teacher of youth, or, at all events, begged respectfully to differ from him. Flogging at home did not make these poor waifs and strays better boys and girls, and flogging in school was not likely to have any other effect.

The way to treat them was with gentleness and kindness. The very idea of flogging deadened the better sentiments both of the flogger and the flogged.

The board was, however, in the mood of the author of "The Rodiad," and decided by a majority to accept the Home Office restrictions only provisionally.—London Telegraph.

Forestalled.

"Yes," said Mr. Cash Byrnes to his boon companion, "I went to see Uncle Bill, and as soon as I stepped in he said: 'I can see by the looks of you what you want. You want to borrow a couple of dollars.' Then he pulled them out of his pocket and handed them to me."

"Liberal old chappie," remarked the friend, enviously.

"Liberal? I was just about to touch him for twenty, and he as good as knew it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Menu for Friday.

BREAKFAST.

Oatmeal with Milk and Sugar. Codfish Cakes.
Corn Cakes. Coffee.

LUNCH.

Fried Clams. Quick Muffins. Tea.

DINNER.

Boiled Haddock, Hollandaise Sauce. Boiled Potatoes.
Baked Apple Dumplings.

Boiled haddock—Procure two pounds of fresh haddock, lay the fish in a fish-kettle on strainer, cover with boiling water; add one heaping tablespoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, a bouquet, one onion cut in slices, and a small carrot. As soon as the fish begins to boil drain the kettle to side of stove and let it simmer, not boil, till the fish is done, which will take about fifteen minutes.

Sauce Hollandaise—Place a small saucepan, with one ounce of butter and one tablespoonful of fine chopped onion, over the fire, cook five minutes without browning; add one-half tablespoonful of flour, cook and stir three minutes; add one-half pint of white broth, also a small bouquet, and cook ten minutes; strain the sauce into another saucepan; mix the yelk of one egg with one tablespoonful of lemon juice, add it to the sauce, season with one-quarter teaspoonful of salt and one-eighth teaspoonful of nutmeg; let it get hot, but do not allow it to boil; add one-quarter tablespoonful of butter in small pieces, mix well, and serve with the fish.

Held Her Own.

"I have never seen your daughter"—

The visitor had compliments to burn that morning.

—"but I have heard that she is very beautiful."

Then she added with a sweet smile:

"Of course, she gets her beauty from you?"

The hostess glanced reflectively in the mirror opposite.

"No, I think I am still holding on to my own."—New York World.

Boston Woman's Business League.

The influence which such an association as the Boston Woman's Business League must exert on the relations of the sexes cannot be passed by without some notice.

Common justice, practical good sense, and the determination to enlighten women in regard to their legal rights were the chief motives for this organization, which has already reaped a signal success among a large class of interested persons. There is no nonsense about the league. It has been reared on the strictest business principles, and sentiment and society, or any of the frivolous jealousies of club life are absolutely foreign to it.

Legal information, a clear exposition of woman's status, are the incentives which have brought together many of the leading women in this city, and banded them in all seriousness for the study of their rights as maintained by law. Married women, while quite willing to shirk their responsibilities in times of peace, have discovered too late their ignorance, and have lost both time and money in trying to grapple with the red tape of the law when necessity obliged them to act independently of their lords and masters. Much that is foolish or totally impracticable actuates half-informed women to claim "rights" that by no law could possibly be theirs. They jump at conclusions, having no knowledge of the gulf lying between them and then they are greatly astonished if they come to grief, particularly in this present day, when women believe they are "emancipated."

It is the aim of the Boston Woman's Business League to so instruct its members that no blunders which may end in the divorce courts, no mistakes in the handling of property, no ideas in regard to the infallibility of "trusts," can possibly be made or overlooked by an up-to-date woman with money or a husband.—Boston Herald.

Her Mistake.

"What do you think!" exclaimed one emancipated woman.

"I don't know," was the startled rejoinder of another. "What do I?"

"Our President, Miss Tomasa Busy, has taken to smoking cigarets."

"What? We must impeach her at once. The idea of her doing anything so womanly!"—Washington Star.

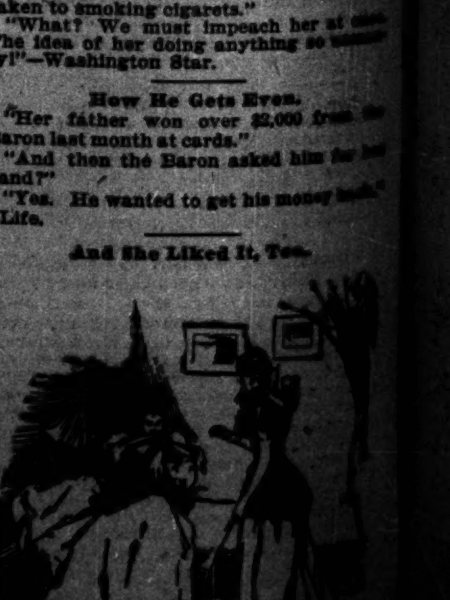
How He Gets Even.

"Her father won over $2,000 from the Baron last month at cards."

"And then the Baron asked him for her hand?"

"Yes. He wanted to get his money back."—Life.

And She Liked It, Too.



The Chaperon—"The idea of your allowing Mr. Tuscoon to kiss you! Such [illegible] are disgraceful, and going on [illegible] ness, too!"

The Daughter—"But I thou[illegible] under mine!"—New York Ledger.

WITH UP-TO-DATE WOMEN

MRS. CHARLES HENROTIN TALKS ON "CRITICISM AS AN ART."

Addresses the Illinois Woman's Press Association—Declares the Keynote Is to Appreciate Before Condemning—Compares England, France, and Germany—Says America Will Develop the Greatest School Because the People Are Cosmopolitan.

Mrs. Charles Henrotin, President of the General Federation of Woman's clubs, gave an unusually interesting talk before the Illinois Woman's Press Association last evening on "Criticism as an Art."

Mrs. Henrotin confessed to having written a most learned essay on the subject, filled with wise sayings of others, but on second thought believed this to be presumptuous. "I have brought the paper with me," she said, "but will leave it on the table and instead give you an informal talk."

Before proceeding with the talk, however, Mrs. Henrotin could not resist the temptation to quote from the manuscript a very long definition of the word "criticism," which she confessed to have gleaned from an old-fashioned book. Having thus established herself, it was asserted the real art of criticism was born in the nineteenth century.

The first critics discussed were those of England, who were declared to be severe almost to brutality in denunciation of a new man who appeared on the stage of action. "Though in England there have been severe critics," said Mrs. Henrotin, "England has produced the great poets. Those of the more modern school, including Ruskin and Arnold, are modeled more after the French and write more delicately. As every school of criticism is shaded by national characteristics, in England the ethical predominates, and every English novel has its moral purpose. Mrs. Humphrey-Ward, for instance, almost destroys harmony by a preponderance of ethics.

"In France, on the other hand, there is intellectual hospitality in critical methods. This originated in the Salon, where the poet read his offering to appreciative men and women. This is the key-note of it all—we should appreciate before we condemn—and it should be true as well of all reading and thinking. Every Frenchman has more or less of the true instinct of criticism, and, after all, the modern artist and scientist goes to France for ultimate hearing and the much-wished-for 'well done.'"

Mrs. Henrotin said Germany had made a wonderful contribution to criticism. "It is the historic method," she said, "that counts the individual as nothing if it contributes one iota to civilization."

As to American criticism it was declared this country would develop the greatest of all schools because we are a cosmopolitan people. "We are beginning to find beauty in the everyday life of the average man and woman, the great work of criticism being to bring out the divinity of this average life."

This talk precipitated a most animated discussion of various phases of criticism. The evening was made still more interesting with music, including a violin solo, "Fantasie Militaire," by Mr. Bert A. Shephard, and a piano solo, "Faust Waltz," by Mrs. Cara Osborne-Reed.

MISS BALGARNIE MAKES CHARGES.

Tries to Arouse British Indignation Against the American W. C. T. U.

Miss Frances E. Willard, President National W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Louise Rounds, President Illinois W. C. T. U., are charged by Miss Florence Balgarnie of London, England, with being in league to cover up the real attitude of the organization toward the colored race. A recent issue of Fraternity contains an interview of five pages with Miss Balgarnie, in which she endeavored to arouse British indignation against the W. C. T. U. as oppressors of the colored people.

Speaking of the affair a local member of the W. C. T. U. said yesterday:

"The point at issue seems to be that Mrs. Rounds, in a recent letter to a Chicago paper, which Miss Willard sent to Fraternity, quoted the first half of the Cleveland resolution containing the gist of the whole matter, and omitted the second as being merely an addendum. Miss Balgarnie charges this is willful falsifying, and makes many astounding statements, which only those ignorant of the long-time attitude of the W. C. T. U. could be induced to accept as facts. Lady Henry Somerset has sent a letter to the leading London journals in which she asks that the resolution passed at the Baltimore convention be printed in their columns. This resolution is in itself so strong a refutation of Miss Balgarnie's charges no further comment is necessary, and, furthermore, it represents the constant attitude of the W. C. T. U."

The resolution passed at Baltimore is as follows:

"Resolved, That White Ribbon Women ought never to have been placed in the position of having to defend themselves from the charge that they favored the lynching of any human being, anywhere, under any circumstances; and we keenly feel the false position in which we have been placed, and repudiate any imputation inconsistent with the law of Christ, which is totally at variance with the torture or killing of any human being without opportunity to have his case fairly presented and to be tried by a jury. We have never hesitated, and do not now, to place ourselves squarely on record in regard to lynching and other lawless proceedings in our own or any other country, now and always, and we believe when women have a share in making the laws such atrocities will disappear from the face of the earth."

MRS. WILLIAMS IS PROPOSED AGAIN.

Second Application for Membership Causes Comment in Woman's Club.

Naturally, the proposal a second time of the name of Mrs. Fanny Berrier Williams, a progressive colored woman, to the Woman's club is creating considerable comment among its 700 members. As was suggested in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, the formal application for membership was forwarded to the Membership committee Wednesday with the names of five sponsors attached. They are:

Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley,	Miss Ellen Martin,
	Mrs. Charles Henrotin,
Mrs. Frederick Bagley,	Mrs. Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

Every member of the committee was as mute as an Egyptian sphinx when asked if the name had been received, and other interrogations on the subject were met with a quiet, determined "Nothing to say."

At the same time the supporters of the application confidently believe the application will be posted on the bulletin board in the usual manner and in the end receive favorable consideration.

Women's Clubs' Anniversary.

Marshalltown, Ia., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Today has been an almost continuous round of entertainments incident to the celebration of the Marshalltown Women's clubs' tenth anniversary. Mrs. G. F. Kirby, a prominent member of the Woman's club, gave a luncheon at 1 o'clock this afternoon for the visiting officers of the State Federation and the various club officers of the city. Mrs. Anna B. Howe, President of the State Federation of Clubs, gave a reception at her home from 3 to 6 p. m. for the visiting officers and Executive committee, and officers and members of the various local clubs were included in the invitations. The Entre Nous club also gave a reception for the Executive Board of the federation at the home of Mrs. W. E. Snelling, and tonight the Hawthorne club entertained the board and other officers at dinner. The visitors were taken for a drive over the city in carriages this forenoon. Two additional clubs were admitted to membership in the State Federation—namely: the Unity and the Roundabouts of this city.

Meeting of Kindergarten Union.

The first public meeting of the Chicago Kindergarten Union will be held this evening at No. 30 Van Buren street. This Christmas program has been prepared: Address, "The Origin and Purpose of the Symbol of Santa Claus in the Education of the Child," Mrs. [illegible] MacLeish; Christmas song, students of the Chicago Kindergarten College; Christmas story, "The Christmas Angel," Miss [illegible] M. Parette; address, "Christmas as a Means of Making Children Selfish or Unselfish," Mrs. William Kent; Christmas song, "Why the Christmas Chimes Rang," [illegible] Fulmer.

Lunchroom of Unemployed Women.

A lunchroom for unemployed women will shortly be opened in the city. To consider [illegible] representatives of the fifteen [illegible] identified with the Federation of Women's clubs will meet at 2:30 this afternoon at Sinai Temple, [illegible] street and Indiana avenue. [illegible] Ayres, Chairman of the Bureau of [illegible] Charities, will be present to [illegible] for the best method of [illegible]

SOCIETY.

A pretty party was given last evening at Bournique's by the Entre Nous club, which was the first of a series of five dances which are to be given during the season by the club. The music was furnished by Johnny Hand's Orchestra. The regular program of dances was followed by a cotillon, which was led by Mr. Lyman Bournique. During the intermission between the dancing program and the cotillon a supper was served by Smiley. The patronesses of the dance were:

Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham,	Mrs. H. O. Stone,
Mrs. Shreve Badger,	Mrs. Bennet B. Botsford,
Mrs. Robert B. Crouch,	Mrs. W. R. Page,
Mrs. J. K. Robinson,	Mrs. P. D. Armour,
Mrs. Henry M. Shepard,	Mrs. John R. Walsh,
	Mrs. John J. Mitchell,
Mrs. Robert M. Henry,	Mrs. Ferd W. Peck,
Mrs. Charles Requa,	Mrs. William Kelly,
Mrs. Chauncey J. Blair,	Mrs. Samuel Wells,
Mrs. Alfred Cowles,	Mrs. James Tracey Hill.
Mrs. Wilbur Henderson,	

The Floor committee included:

Mr. Joseph B. Long, Treasurer,	Mr. James Heyworth,
	Mr. Harlow Higinbotham,
Mr. John Alling Jr., Secretary,	Mr. Clarence C. Chapman,
Mr. Lawrence Heyworth,	Mr. Burton Smith,
Mr. Harry Farnum,	Mr. Harry Treat.
Mr. E. Burton Holmes,	

Among other guests who were present were:

Miss Bessie Ross,	Miss Belle Archer,
Miss Lila Ross,	Miss Daughaday,
Miss Ethel Page,	Mr. Joseph Long,
Miss Donnelley,	Mr. Donnelley,
Miss Otis,	Mr. Gaylord,
Miss Ethel Long,	Mr. Frank Hibbard,
Miss Fair,	Mr. Harry Treat,
Miss Bertha Botsford,	Mr. Laurence Heyworth,
Miss Ada Badger,	
Miss Walsh,	Mr. Van Nortwick,
Miss Boal,	Mr. Chapman,
Miss Hortense Mitchell,	Mr. Burton Smith,
Miss Marguerite Mitchell,	Mr. Higinbotham,
	Mr. E. Burton Holmes,
Miss Louise Mattocks,	Mr. Greene,
Miss Ida Drew,	Mr. Louderback,
Miss Bertha Chapman,	Mr. Hoagland,
Miss Robinson,	Mr. Farnum,
Miss Gilbert,	Mr. Shaw,
Miss Stevens,	Mr. Wright,
Miss Ewart,	Mr. Ferdinand Peck Jr.,
Miss Buda Peck,	Mr. Gray,
Miss Henderson,	Mr. Ridgely,
Miss Stanley,	Mr. Gillett,
Miss Wilson,	Mr. Hamlin,
Miss Lucy Chase,	Mr. Baker,
Miss Young,	Mr. High,
Miss Lillian Gillett,	Mr. Thompson,
Miss Wrenn,	Mr. Robinson,
Miss McClellan,	Mr. Heffelfinger.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Lillie Whyte, daughter of Mrs. Mary J. Whyte, to Mr. Ira L. Jones was solemnized last evening at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 5322 Washington avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. J. F. Callaghan, after which Mr. and Mrs. Jones left for a Southern wedding journey.

The marriage of Miss Mary Barclay Miller, daughter of Mrs. Eliza B. Miller, to Mr. Charles Cameron Todd was solemnized last night at the First Congregational Church of Oak Park. Dr. Palmer H. Hulburt performed the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of white duchess satin, trimmed with point lace, veil of point lace, and carried lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was Miss Helen Eliza Miller, sister of the bride. The bridemaids were:

Miss Mae Burr of Lincoln, Neb.
Miss Emily Hermany of Louisville, Ky.
Miss Jane Egan of Chicago.
Miss Mabel Austin of Oak Park.

Mr. Ralph Corby of Chicago, cousin of the groom, acted as best man. The ushers were:

Livingstone Griffin,	N. S. Mansfield, Peoria,
R. Earl Smith,	L. Walcott, Evanston,
A. J. White,	C. E. Fox, Oak Park.

Oved 1,000 invitations were issued for the ceremony, and the church was crowded. The reception at the home of the bride, No. 344 Maple avenue, was limited to immediate friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Todd left for a trip East and South, and will be "at home" after Feb. 1 at No. 212 Home avenue, Oak Park.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas Senn, No. 532 Dearborn avenue, gave a musicale last evening to dedicate their new organ. The program was given by Mr. Henry B. Roney, organist; Master Samuel Babcock, soprano; and Master Norman Trompour, elocutionist. It was as follows:

Overture, Stradella.....Flotow
Mr. Roney.
Angels Ever Bright and Fair, "Theodore"...Handel
Master Babcock.
[a] Intermezzo.....Tours
[b] Largo.....Handel
Mr. Roney.
Bernardo del Carpio.....Mrs. Hemans
Master Trompour.
[a] Prayer and Cradle Song.....Guilmant
[b] Waltz Movement.....Volkman
Mr. Roney.
The Chorister.....Sullivan
Master Babcock.
[a] Prayer in E flat.....Lemaigre
[b] Triumphal March in D.....Buck
Mr. Roney.
The Grand Bumper Degree.....Peck's Bad Boy
Master Trompour.
Auld Lang Syne [Guests uniting].

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwin Doane, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, gave a dancing party last evening to celebrate the first anniversary of their wedding. Preceding the dance a dinner was given by Mr. Doane for his ushers. Those who were present at the dinner were:

Mr. C. R. Corwith,	Mr. E. B. Tuttle,
Mr. Edson Keith Jr.,	Mr. A. A. Carpenter Jr.
Mr. F. W. Sprague,	

Nearly 100 guests were present at the dance.

A dance was given last evening at the Douglas club by the Chrysanthemum Dancing club.

* * *

Mrs. D. G. Hamilton, No. 2929 Michigan avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday at 1 o'clock at which a song recital was given by Miss Marguerite Hall, assisted by Mrs. Hess-Burr.

Mrs. Lyman D. Warren and Mrs. Edward E. Moberly gave a luncheon at 12:30 o'clock yesterday at No. 2909 Prairie avenue for sixty guests.

Mrs. John N. Jewett gave a luncheon yesterday for Mrs. George Dunlap.

* * *

Mrs. Alfred H. Sellers, No. 3420 Michigan avenue, and Mrs. Frank G. Logan held a reception yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Sellers from 3 to 6 o'clock. The hostesses were assisted in receiving by:

Mrs. William H. Moore,	Mrs. L. B. Doud,
Mrs. D. B. Robinson,	Mrs. O. B. Taft,
Mrs. Gilbert Shaw,	Mrs. J. A. Edwards,
Mrs. H. C. Seaman,	Mrs. G. Garnett,
Miss Lillian Bell,	Miss Lena Robinson.

Nearly 500 guests were present.

* * *

Yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock a reception was held by Mrs. Samuel Dexter Ward, Miss Ward, Miss Lily Ward, and Miss Frances Ward at their residence, No. 3536 Ellis avenue. The hostesses were assisted in receiving and at the tea table by:

Mrs. Julia Ray,	Mrs. Frank L. Davis,
Mrs. Robert Gregory,	Mrs. Bertha Ray,
Mrs. William Sterling,	Mrs. Julia Lane,
Mrs. W. H. Swift,	Mrs. Harriet Durand.
Mrs. S. J. McPherson,	

* * *

From 3 to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. W. L. Potter and Mrs. Douglas Potter were "at home" at No. 480 Belden avenue. They were assisted in receiving by Mrs. John Reid, Mrs. C. N. Holden, and Mrs. Barr. The tea table was presided over by:

Mrs. William Counselman,	Mrs. Burdette Barnes,
	Mrs. T. B. Milsted,
Mrs. Richard Crawford,	Miss Louisa Jukes.
Mrs. H. B. Clow,	

* * *

"Ladies' day" was held yesterday afternoon at the Illinois club at 2 o'clock, when a musical was given. The participants in the program were: Mrs. Louise Brehany, soprano; Miss Genevieve Smith, harpist; Mr. Henry Robinson, guitarist; Mr. Carl Baier, and "Maro," the magician.

* * *

Mrs. Guy Magee, No. 323 Belden avenue, will introduce her daughter, Miss May Marguerite Magee, this afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock. Mrs. Magee and Miss Magee will be "at home" on Wednesdays.

* * *

Mrs. Cameron L. Willey gives a dancing party for her daughter, Miss Sterritt, on Monday evening, Dec. 30, at her residence, No. 3659 Michigan avenue.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Ferguson have returned from a six-weeks' trip through British Columbia and California.

* * *

Ex-Mayor and Mrs. C. O. Nason of Moline, Ill., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lobdell, No. 3361 Lake avenue.

* * *

Mrs. John B. Mayo, No. 2312 Calumet avenue, will receive this afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock.

* * *

New York, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—That a country wedding in December may be as picturesque and beautiful as a marriage celebration in the country in June was charmingly proved at the marriage of Miss Emma Rockefeller and Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin Jr., which took place at noon today in Rockwood Hall, the beautiful home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, at Tarrytown. The floral decorations consisted mainly of greens and holly, except in the music-room, where a Gothic canopy composed of asparagus vines, bridesmaid roses, and lilies of the valley, formed an artistic chancel. More than a thousand roses and a similar number of sprays of lilies of the valley were imbedded in the canopy under which the ceremony was solemnized by the Rev. Dr. Armitage, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Harris. Miss Ethel G. Rockefeller was maid of honor. The only other attendants were two little flower girls, Misses Adelaide and Sara Pyle, nieces of the groom. Mr. Charles W. McAlpin, a brother of the groom, was his best man. The ushers were Dr. William C. Lusk, Messrs. B. B. McAlpin, Percy A. Rockefeller, John A. Rockefeller Jr., William Sanderson Brown, O. G. Jennings, James G. Gardner, all of New York; and Alfred R. Dennis of Newark. Dr. McAlpin is a brother of Gen. McAlpin of Gov. Morton's staff, and son of David Hunter McAlpin, who lives at Morristown, N. J.

* * *

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 12.—At noon today at the Church of the Holy Angels on East Walnut Hills was solemnized according to the rites of the Roman Catholic church the marriage of Miss Margaret Rives Nichols, step-daughter of ex-Congressman Bellamy Storer, and Louis Charles Antoine Guilbert Pierre Pinton, Marquis du Chambrun, an attaché of the French Legation at Washington, D. C. The attendants were the bride's cousin, Miss Clara Longworth, and M. de Shoenen, a cousin of the groom. Mr. Joseph Nichols, the bride's brother; Mr. Nicholas Longworth, her cousin; Mr. Frederick Coudert of New York, Mr. Horace Wiley of Washington, D. C., and Mr. Harold Binney of Philadelphia were the ushers. Father O'Bourke officiated, assisted by Bishop Keane of Washington, D. C., Archbishop Elder, and Father Ault. After the ceremony a reception was given at the Rockwood, the Longworth homestead, where the Storers reside when in Cincinnati.

Queen Victoria and Mrs. Keeley.

Queen Victoria gave further proof of the interest she takes in the remarkable demonstration at the Lyceum Theater in honor of Mrs. Keeley, on the occasion of her 90th birthday. Her Majesty had already graciously given her patronage to the performance and reception, and had otherwise testified her regard for the famous old actress. The Queen did additional honor to Mrs. Keeley by ordering ten stalls for the entertainment. A compliment so great is no doubt quite unprecedented, as her Majesty has never since the death of the lamented Prince Consort taken tickets for any performance at a theater except by ordering a box for the season to be reserved for her at Drury Lane or Covent Garden.

We Call The Bluff

We don't propose to have any **"card-up-the-sleeve"** game worked on the public while we are here to expose it. We are glad that some clothiers are compelled to acknowledge, even against their will, that while they **used to** do nearly all the clothing business, they **can't do it now** since **"The Sun"** has come into the field. When they have to admit that they get their **trump cards** out of false decks it is high time for them to take a back seat with some of the other fellows.

The Great Purchase Sale of the Entire Winter Stock of Kahn, Schoenbrun & Co., Adams and Market Streets,

Is the gun that has caused such quick scrambling for cover on the part of the other clothing stores, simply because no other store in the world can match the bargains we offer. We have nothing to conceal up our sleeves or anywhere else. Everything here is open and above board. We hold the highest bargain cards of the game and have them spread out on the table where all can see. We repeat our assertion that if you can buy similar goods anywhere else in America within 25 per cent of these prices we will give your money back cheerfully.

The Purchase Sale of Men's Clothing.

Men's Fine Suits, Ulsters and Overcoats, worth $8.00, in every case now for $4.85. Aurora Melton Overcoats, Ulsters, in handsome dark pattern mixtures. Suits, in fine cassimere, melton and cheviots. Think of your choice of these at the purchase sale price of	$4.85	All those worth at least $15.00 at the purchase sale price of	$9.90
		All those worth at least $20.00 at the purchase sale price of	$11.95
Men's Suits, in cassimere, cheviots and black and blue mixtures. Men's Ulsters and Overcoats, in black, blue and brown kerseys, beavers and meltons. All those worth at least $12.50 at the purchase sale price of	$7.85	Here is a special thing that, figuratively speaking, ought to set the town afire: Men's Genuine Metcalf Patent Beaver Overcoats, blue, black and Oxfords, leather cloth lining, Skinner silk sleeve lining, elegantly made, sold all over the United States for $20.00, at the purchase sale price of	$12.50

The Purchase Sale of Boys' Clothing.

Child's Reefers, in navy blue chinchilla, with velvet collar. They are wear and cold resisters, sizes 3 to 15 years. If we had bought them regular, $6 would be our price, but the purchase price is	$2.95	Boys' School Ulsters, in gray, steel gray and brown mixed meltons and Shetlands, sizes 5 to 15 years, full weight material. They are bargains at $8, but our purchase sale price is	$4.85
A better line of Reefers, sizes 3 to 8 years, in chinchillas, bound throughout and extra well lined and trimmed, and sewed with silk and linen, they are as good as $6 will buy anywhere. Our purchase sale price is	$3.98	Children's Two-Piece Suits, most of them all-wool cheviots and tweeds, not a suit in the lot worth less than $3.00, and most of them worth $4.00, sizes 5 to 15 years, at the purchase sale price of	$1.85
Child's Cape Overcoats, in cheviots and cassimeres, sizes 3 to 12 years, nicely tailored—in fact, a full value garment at $8. Purchase sale price is	$4.85	Child's Two-Piece Suits, good enough for best wear; they come in cheviots, tweeds and cassimeres, with a good variety of patterns to select from, sizes 5 to 15 years; they are $4.50 and $5.00 value, our purchase price is	$2.95

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ALLEN G. THURMAN DEAD

"OLD ROMAN" PASSES AWAY AT HIS HOME IN COLUMBUS, O.

His Last Illness Begins with a Serious Fall Several Weeks Ago—He Gradually Becomes Weaker and the End Is Peaceful—Secretary Carlisle, Ex-Attorney-General Garland, and Others Talk of Their Former Associate.

Columbus, O., Dec. 12.—The long and useful career of Allen G. Thurman came to a close this afternoon at 1:15 o'clock at his residence, Rich street and Washington avenue.

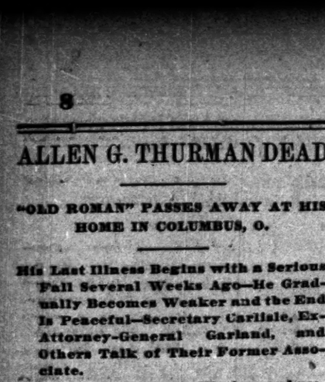
The end was peaceful in the extreme, and the soul of the great man left the earthly habitation without a sign of physical distress. At the instant of dissolution and for some hours before Mr. Thurman had been lying in an unconscious condition. He passed merely from sleep temporal to sleep eternal, and the change was hardly noticeable even to the loved ones who surrounded his bedside.

In the midst of the volumes of knowledge he prized so dearly and amid the scenes where he has spent so many pleasant hours of his happy old age the vital spark took wings from the image of clay. Allen G. Thurman died in his beloved library, which looks toward the setting sun.

Shortly after his fall several weeks ago his bed was moved from the adjoining bedroom to his library and he remained there. He has lived with his son, Allen W. Thurman, since the death of his wife several years ago, and being unable to leave the house he occupied apartments in the second story of the residence, where he spent the last days of his life in a remarkably pleasant and agreeable manner.

His Last Birthday.

The beginning of Mr. Thurman's last illness dates from Nov. 7, when he fell heavily while walking across the library floor. A few



ALLEN G. THURMAN.

days after the fall his life was despaired of, but he rallied from the shock and at times apparently seemed to have regained his old-time vigor. Nov. 13 he was 82 years old, and on that date several of his old friends called on him and had a pleasant chat. On that occasion he smoked a cigar with his friends and seemed unusually cheerful and bright.

Since the accident he had his good days and his bad ones. He had been confined to his bed nearly all the time, and his physician, Dr. W. H. Whitaker, called on him daily. That he was steadily growing weaker was apparent to all, and it had been known for some time his lease of life could not be protracted much longer. Last Tuesday when Dr. Whitaker called he found his patient sitting up in a chair smoking a cigar and apparently enjoying it. He shook hands with the doctor and said: "My dear doctor, sit down and talk to me." He seemed buoyant and cracked a joke and, as was his habit, talked to the doctor in French. Recently it seemed to be one of his delights to talk French, showing the remarkable vigor of his mental powers. Last Tuesday Dr. Whitaker noticed he did not continue his French conversation as long as usual and soon tired of his cigar, and when he got back into bed his pulse was rather feeble.

Change for the Worse.

When Dr. Whitaker saw Mr. Thurman on Wednesday he seemed listless and rather heavy about his eyes and in his mental operations. However, he recognized the physician and members of the family. The change for the worse became quite marked shortly after midnight on Wednesday, and at 2 a. m. the family became alarmed and sent for Dr. Whitaker. At that time Dr. Whitaker found his venerable patient almost unconscious. Dr. Whitaker gave him a little water and whisky, which he swallowed with difficulty. He seemed, however, to be partially conscious of what he was doing. He then sank into a heavy stupor, from which he was never aroused.

At 10 o'clock this morning Dr. Whitaker found the patient gradually sinking. He gave him a little water and whisky, which was swallowed mechanically. He was unconscious, and remained so until he passed away at 1:15 p. m.

At the final scene all of the family were at his bedside. He seemed to be free from all distress, and during the morning hours all that the sorrowing family could do was to moisten his parched lips at intervals. Those present at the death scene were Mr. and Mrs. Allen W. Thurman and their children.

Funeral Arrangements.

It was decided tonight to have the funeral at the residence at 10 a. m. on Saturday. The Rev. J. L. Grover, who today celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday, will preach the sermon. It was Mr. Thurman's request that if the Rev. Mr. Grover was living and in good health the latter should preach the sermon at his funeral.

Gov. McKinley's Proclamation.

Gov. McKinley tonight issued the following:

"Ohio has lost one of its noblest citizens. Allen G. Thurman died at 1 o'clock today at his home in the city of Columbus, at the ripe age of 82. He was a statesman whose sturdy integrity and exalted abilities were recognized, not only in his own State, but in every part of the United States. As a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State he was a learned and incorruptible interpreter of the law. As United States Senator he faithfully and with exceptional honor represented this State in the United States Senate. He was a distinguished party leader and stood in the front rank with the great men who were his contemporaries. After being the recipient of many honors at the hands of his party and his countrymen he retired to private life with the universal respect and esteem of the citizens of the Republic and the love of all who had the honor of knowing him. His illustrious career is a conspicuous example of the possibilities of American citizenship and is worthy the study of the youth of our State. The people of Ohio, regardless of party, will be mourners at his bier. Out of respect to his memory it is hereby ordered that the flag be displayed at half-mast over the State Capitol until after the obsequies."

TRIBUTES OF FORMER COLLEAGUES.

Garland, Carlisle, and Others Give Estimates of Thurman.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—Many of the old Senators remembered Mr. Thurman well as he served with them, but he belonged more particularly to the era of Conkling, Edmunds, Logan, and others who became famous at a period when many of the now older members of the Senate were just entering upon their careers. Those who served with Mr. Thurman expressed the highest regard for him, and declared he was one of the great men of the country. He was regarded as one of the best lawyers that ever served in the Senate, and several Democratic Senators said of him he more truly represented their ideas of sterling Democracy than any of the men of his time. Some of the Senators regretted the Senate had not been in session so it might have adjourned as a mark of respect to a distinguished ex-member of that body.

Ex-Attorney-General Garland of Arkansas, who has practiced law here since he left President Cleveland's former Cabinet, was a Senatorial colleague and one of the warmest friends of Mr. Thurman. He said: "Judge Thurman had fewer enemies than any other man I have known in public life. His invariable courtesy to political opponents won him almost as many friends and admirers among the Republican side of the Senate chamber as the Democratic, where we were together for a number of years. Thurman was, you are aware, the leader of the Democratic side of the Senate for a number of years. He was a man of the highest character, and his democracy was of the old Jeffersonian democratic school. He was a strict constructionist of the Constitution, and was a man who was always found on the democratic side. He was one of the most serviceable men in the party, advocating true constitutional doctrines. Probably his greatest service rendered to the country was his constant and unremitting work and in staving off attempted onslaughts on the rights of Southern people, and his able defense of the Pacific road's sinking fund bill late in the '70s."

From Secretary Carlisle.

Secretary Carlisle said: "He was a great lawyer, a just Judge, and one of the most able and patriotic legislators I have ever known in Congress. He was a party man and his name already constitutes a part of the traditions of the political party to which he belonged, but he always enjoyed the respect and confidence of all classes of our people and his death will be lamented by all."

Attorney-General Harmon said: "Allen G. Thurman was one of the purest and ablest men that Ohio has ever produced. No man in the State has ever more fully possessed the respect and confidence of the people, and, like a true Democrat, he returned their confidence and respect, as his entire public life shows. The place in his party in Ohio, which he left vacant when age compelled his retirement from active life some years ago, has never been filled."

Ex-Senator Edmunds' Tribute.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12.—Ex-Senator Edmunds, one of the earliest political associates of Allen G. Thurman, expressed a most heartfelt sorrow at the death of his old friend. "I had hoped," said he, "he would have recovered from his illness. We were intimate for many years, and I always entertained a most tender regard for him. He was a pure and upright man, and left a good impression everywhere. As to his ability, he was confessedly the peer of any one on the Democratic side of the Senate."

ALLEN G. THURMAN'S USEFUL LIFE.

Sketch of His Career as Jurist and as Statesman.

Allen Granbery Thurman was born in Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 3, 1813. His father, the Rev. Pleasant Thurman, was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church and his mother was the daughter of Col. Nathaniel Allen, nephew of Joseph Hewes, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

His parents moved to Chillicothe, O., in 1819, where Mr. Thurman lived until 1852, when he moved to Columbus. His early education he received from his mother. Later he attended the Chillicothe Academy, where he studied surveying.

When 21 years old he was appointed private secretary to Gov. Lucas and about the same time began the study of law with Gov. Allen and Judge Swayne. He was admitted to the bar in 1835. His legal practice grew rapidly and within a few years he was retained in nearly every law suit in Ross County. He appears to have had no ambition beyond his profession, but in 1844 he was nominated over his protest by the Democrats for the Twenty-ninth Congress.

Carried a Republican District.

The campaign was a quiet one, and no electioneering was done except his homely speeches, yet he carried the Republican district by 600 votes. He was appointed on the Judiciary committee of the House, and soon became distinguished as an able parliamentarian. He declined renomination, resumed the practice of law, and, as he thought, retired from public life for all time.

But in 1851, when the new Constitution of Ohio was adopted, he was pressed into the race for a Supreme Court Judgeship, and was elected, running 2,000 votes ahead of his ticket. He sat upon the bench for four years, serving as Chief Justice during the last two years of his term.

In 1867 he was renominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. Rutherford B. Hayes was the Republican nominee, and his election was apparently secure, the Republicans having carried the State by a majority of 43,000 the previous year.

Judge Thurman's vigorous campaign, however, cut down Mr. Hayes' majority to less than 3,000 votes and elected a Democratic Legislature, thus insuring the defeat of Benjamin F. Wade and his own election to the Senate. He took his seat March 4, 1869, and became at once one of the leaders of the Democratic minority. Here, too, he was appointed a member of the Committee on Judiciary, and on the accession of his party to power in the Forty-sixth Congress he was elected Chairman, and was later appointed Temporary President of the Senate during the illness of Vice-President Wheeler.

Senator Conkling's Opinion.

Senator Conkling said of him at the time that he had never seen him discomfited in debate, that his equipment was without equal, and that when thrown by sheer weight of numbers he beat a cat at falling on his feet.

He was reelected to the Senate in 1874 and served until 1881. Besides his labors as a member of the Judiciary committee he rendered able services in the Committee on Private Land Claims. He was author of the act to compel the Pacific railway corporations to fulfill their obligations with the government, since known as the "Thurman act," the passage of which he forced in spite of the powerful lobby of the railway companies. His arguments against the constitutionality of the civil rights bills were afterward sustained by the United States Supreme Court in almost his identical words.

On his retirement from the Senate March 4, 1881, Mr. Thurman determined to devote himself to his law business, living and working a week, however, he was appointed by President Garfield, together with ex-Secretary Howe of Wisconsin and ex-Secretary of State Evarts, to represent the United States Government at the International Congress which assembled in Paris in 1881 to consider and if possible agree on a uniform rule by which silver should be regarded as money by all the governments represented in the congress. He accepted the appointment and sailed from New York April 5, 1881. Besides France, he visited many other European countries.

Improved in Health.

He returned to his native land the following October greatly improved in health. Soon afterwards he argued two important cases before the United States Supreme Court, one of them involving the title to a vast amount of mining property in Colorado, aggregating several millions of dollars. Following close upon this he was appointed with Chief Justice Cooley of Michigan and Mr. Washburne of Illinois, ex-Minister to France, to serve as an advisory commission in settling the troubles over differential rates which had arisen between the trunk railways leading from the Atlantic seaboard to the West.

In the National Democratic convention of 1880 Mr. Thurman received the entire vote of the Ohio delegation on the first ballot for the Presidential nomination. In 1884 he was delegate-at-large to the national convention, was put in nomination for President, and stood next Cleveland and Bayard on the first ballot. He was badly treated by his friends in the convention, however, and withdrew from politics for four years. During that time he acted as special attorney for the government in its suits against the Bell Telephone company, and in the famous tally-sheet forgery cases in Franklin County. For this he was mercilessly abused by the Democratic newspapers throughout Ohio, all the defendants in the case being prominent Democrats.

In 1888 he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency with Cleveland by the Democratic convention which met in St. Louis in June. After the first ballot the other candidates withdrew and Mr. Thurman was nominated by acclamation.

Death of Robert Law.

Robert Law, one of the old settlers of Chicago, died at his home, No. 197 South Lincoln street, yesterday morning. The funeral services will be held at the residence Sunday next, conducted by the Rev. Mr. De Witt of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. Mr. Law was born in Maryport, Cumberland, England, Dec. 14, 1822. He went to Canada when 13 years old and moved to Chicago in 1842. Besides Mrs. Law there are six children surviving him—W. F. Law, Mrs. J. H. Rodger, R. E. Law, Mrs. W. F. Berman, Miss Ethel Law, all of Chicago, and Mrs. W. M. Law of Waterloo, Ia.

H. S. Bundy.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 12.—Ex-Congressman H. S. Bundy died at his residence at Wellston, Jackson County, O., this afternoon. Ex-Gov. Foraker and his wife, who is Mr. Bundy's daughter, were among the members of his family present when death came. Mr. Bundy served in the Ohio Legislature, was a Presidential elector when Lincoln was elected, and was three times sent to Congress from his district.

HEAVY LOSS AT MONMOUTH, ILL.

Weir Plow Shops Are Damaged to the Extent of $150,000.

Monmouth, Ill., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The Weir Plow shops were almost destroyed by fire tonight. The fire caught in the woodroom, near the boiler-room, and in little more than an hour the entire shops, with the exception of the foundry, which was of brick, were in ashes. The brick office building was saved and the warehouse full of stock also escaped. The loss, it is thought, will reach $150,000, with only a moderate amount of insurance. Three hundred men will be thrown out of work. The shops were to be moved to East Moline next fall.

WILL RIDE FOR A WAGER

MILLIONAIRE M'DONOUGH TO TRY HIS LUCK IN THE SADDLE.

Wagers A. B. McCreery of San Francisco He Can Ride Twenty Miles in an Hour and Ten Minutes—Marquis of Queensberry's Son Will Also Face the Starter—Imp. Santa Belle, the Unbeaten Filly, Wins the Mumm Stakes.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—W. O. B. McDonough, muti-millionaire, owner of the great English race horse Ormonde, and other thoroughbreds, bet $1,000 yesterday with A. B. McCreery, son of a many times millionaire of this city, that he, McDonough, could ride twenty miles on the Ingleside race track within an hour and ten minutes. The number of mounts or the number of horses to be used were not specified. The date upon which this feat is to be accomplished has not as yet been set, but it will take place shortly. Lord Sholto Douglass, son of the Marquis of Queensbury, has announced that he will ride in the first race given for gentleman riders at the above track.

The attraction at Ingleside today was the G. H. Mumm Stake for 2-year-old fillies at 5½ furlongs, valued at $2,000. Green B. Morris' Sallie Cliquot, Argentina of the Santa Anita Stable, and imp. Santa Bella, owned by W. O. B. McDonough, were favorites at 5 to 2. Corrigan's pair, Mobalaska and Camella, coupled in the betting, were at the long odds of 12 to 1. After a long delay at the post, due mostly to Doggett's inability to get Mobalaska off, they were finally sent away with imp. Santa Bella in the lead, Lucretia Borgia second, and Argentina third. This order was maintained until the turn into the stretch. A sixteenth of a mile from the wire Borgia and Argentina dropped back beaten, when Sallie Cliquot came through from the rear and challenged the leader. Sloan then gave Santa Bella her head and she drew away, winning easily by a length, Sallie Cliquot second, and Joan third. This victory stamps Santa Bella as the fastest filly in the West, as she has an unbeaten record this season. Summaries:

First race, 6½ furlongs, selling—Sir Richard won, Hidalgo second, Gallant third. Time, 1:23¾.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Ferris Hartman won; Kowalsky second, William Pinkerton third. Time, 1:09¼.

Third race, 5 furlongs, the G. H. Mumm & Co. Stake, value $2,000, sweepstakes for 2-year-old fillies—Imp. Santa Bella won, Sallie Cliquot second, Joan third. Time, 1:09¾.

Fourth race, 1⅛ miles, selling—Pepper won, Imp. Candid second, Mary S. third. Time, 1:56.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Toby won, Alsip second, Conde third. Time, 1:10.

Sixth race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Philomena won, Tim Murphy second, Toano third. Time, 1:09¼.

TALENT BREAKS ABOUT EVEN.

Favorites Win Three Events at Alexander Island—Race Results.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—The talent broke about even with the bookmakers at Alexander Island today. The summaries:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Arda, 105 pounds [A. Moore], 6 to 1, won; Wheeloki, 105 [Clare], 8 to 1, second; Countess, 105 [Nelson], 15 to 1, third. Time, :49. Tolosa, Eclipse Jr., Bella G., Pocahontas, and La Brentis also ran.

Second race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Tancred, 107 pounds [Asburn], 11 to 5, won; Grand Prix, 105 [Lynch], 5 to 1, second; Mattie Chun, 101 [A. Moore], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:23¼. Quilla, Frank R. Hart, Marguerite, Waicott, and Dr. Helmuth also ran.

Third race, selling, 6 furlongs—Perfidy, 103 pounds [McDermott], 3 to 1, won; Buccaneer, 110 [Washburne], 13 to 5, second; Pennbrook, 110 [Garrigan], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:02. Mid Rose, Miss Elizabeth, Yeoman, Gascogne, and Scandal also ran.

Fourth race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Windgale, 102 pounds [Gleason], 3 to 1, won; Brogan, 102 [Taylor], 100 to 1, second; Cockade, 102 [Lynch], 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:27¾. Cody, Redowac, Mohawk, Bob Miller, Nobby, and Ballinasloe also ran.

Fifth race, 4¼ furlongs—Farin, 120 pounds [Fitzsimmons], 2 to 5, won; Berwyn, 119 [Taylor], 10 to 1, second; Forest, 119 [Washburn], 3 to 1, third. Time, :53½. Marguerite II., Padre, and May D. also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Valkyrie, 90 pounds [Asburn], 5 to 2, won; Juliet, 90 [Gleason], 6 to 1, second; Andrews, 93 [Harris], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:48¾. Gonzales, Drizzle, Eddie M., Reform, and Lento also ran.

At New Orleans.

First race, 7½ furlongs—Tancred, 100 pounds [W. Jones], 15 to 1, won; Little Billy, 100 [Mathews], 4 to 1, second; Kingmichael, 106 [Penn], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:37½. Dick Behan, Jack the Jew, Jim Flood, B. B. Johnson, and Verdi also ran.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Mamie G., 98 pounds [A. Barrett], 5 to 1, won; Cotton King, 105 [J. Murphy], 6 to 1, second; Seabrooke, 105 [Caywood], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¼. Winchester, Lillian E., Stanza, Favorita, Gaiety Girl, Ray Crystal, and Adept also ran.

Third race, 1 mile—Dr. Work, 97 pounds [A. Barrett], 7 to 2, won; Jim Hogg, 106 [Matthews], 4 to 1, second; Queen Bird, 105 [J. Murphy], 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:44. Tom McLaughlin, Pirate, Redcap, Adah L., Nance, Salvator, and Jimmie R. also ran.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 furlongs—Logan, 123 pounds [J. Lamley], 3 to 1, won; Mazarine, 94 [Scherer], even, second; Iola, 110 [R. Doggett], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:30. Sandowne, Stark, I Dety, Aunt Lda, Billy Arp, and Barney Aaron Jr. also ran.

Fifth race, 7½ furlongs—Miss Clark, 104 pounds [Scherer], 3 to 1, won; B. F. Fly Jr., 104 [J. Hill], 6 to 1, second; Miss Wright, 104 [Ham], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:38. Vida, Sprite, Zaldivar, Miss Perkins, Simrock, Oak Forest, and Terrapin also ran.

Pooling on New Orleans Races.

First race—Blasco, $10; Spiritualist, $7; Hanon, $5; Buckmore, Rex Regent, $3 each; Stark, Ethel Brown, Campania, Eva L., Willis, $2 each.

Second race—Del Coronado, $10; Mike Kelly, $5; Ban Johnson, Seabrook, Royal Choice, $3 each; field, $5.

Third race—Prince Imperial, $15; Chattanooga, $8; Jake Zimmerman, $5; Artist, $4; Ashland, $3; Ten Spring, $2; field, $4.

Fourth race—Donation, $10; Billy McKenzie, Imp. Woolsey, $6 each; Nikita, $5; Rosalind Third, Senora G., Kingcraft, Chance, $3 each; Zaldivar, Blitzen, Pony Bob, $2 each.

Fifth race—Curious, $5; Black Ball, Glendaga, Venice, $3 each; field, $4.

WILLIAMS TAKES ALL THE MONEY.

His Stepper Garnishee Beats P. B. S. in Straight Heats.

E. J. Williams convinced W. L. Aborn yesterday afternoon that his trotter, Garnishee, winner of Wednesday's road race, is too speedy for P. B. S. by beating him three straight heats. The race was best three in five heats, course on Washington boulevard from Forty-eighth street east to Forty-first. The race was for $100 a side and was made after Garnishee won last Wednesday's trot. Considerable money changed hands, but the result was never in doubt, as Garnishee took the first heat by a length, the second by two, and distanced P. B. S. in the third.

McGammon and Wade, promoters of last Wednesday's events, will give another, same course and under the same conditions, tomorrow. The prizes, however, will be more valuable. The events are open to all; entries to be made by noon and first race to be called at 2 o'clock.

Secures Murphy and Carter.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12.—It was stated here today that President C. C. Moffitt of the St. Louis Jockey club closed an agreement by which he secured John J. Carter and Joseph A. Murphy as judges for the spring meeting.

BASKET BALL LEAGUE A CERTAINTY

Only One More Team Required to Make It Complete.

At a meeting of the Basket Ball League last Tuesday evening it was found that seven teams had joined the league on the basis proposed, the eighth, the Chicago University, not entering on account of games arranged with other colleges. The teams now entered are, in addition to the five association teams, mentioned some days ago, Hull House and Olivet Chapel. It is hoped one other team will join before the schedule is made up. League games will probably begin on Saturday, Dec. 21, and most of the games during the season will be played on Saturday nights. A staff of umpires and referees will be appointed, similar to the staff of umpires in baseball, and their assignments will be made by the Schedule committee. The next meeting will occur on Tuesday, Dec. 17, at No. 153 La Salle street, Room 707.

The Cook County High School Indoor Baseball League was organized at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday afternoon. Committees were appointed to draw up a constitution and to arrange a schedule. J. Knolla was elected President, W. Smith Vice-President, and H. Goldsmith Secretary and Treasurer. The league will meet at the same place next Tuesday.

WILL CELEBRATE ITS VICTORIES.

Hyde Park High School Eleven to Be Honored.

The members and alumni of Hyde Park High School will celebrate the winning of the Cook County high school football championship in the Assembly Hall of the school next Tuesday evening. An interesting program of speeches and music has been prepared. The Captains, from Rodger Sherman of '89 to Ford of this season, will speak; also Prof. Stagg of the University of Chicago. The championship banner and the Spalding cup will be formally presented. The Hyde Park Glee club, the Girls' Choral club, the Carleton Quartet, and several soloists will render selections.

The football team will illustrate several plays on the platform and the gymnasium classes will give an exhibition drill. A large number of the school enthusiasts will be present, and the meeting will be an interesting one.

BATTLE WITH NO PURSE IN SIGHT.

Grannon and Caldwell Engage in a Pugilistic Encounter.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Riley Grannan and Starter Caldwell were mixed up in a lively little scrap with several black eyes as attending features tonight. The Kentuckian accused the flagman of unfairness and used hard names, and a mix-up followed. Before friends could separate them several upper cuts were put in, with honors even. Grannan is about $30,000 loser on the meeting, and was hot because a favorite he backed got the worst of the start.

Anxious to Fight to a Finish.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 12.—An arrangement has been made for Young Griffo to spar at the Music Hall Dec. 20 with Frank Erne, the Buffalo featherweight who made a draw with George Dixon, at a testimonial benefit to be given Erne that night by his Buffalo admirers. Erne is anxious to meet Dixon to a finish.

Chicago Curlers Play Tomorrow.

Members of the Chicago Curling club will play their annual President vs. Vice-President match tomorrow. A week from tomorrow the club will, in all probability, send several rinks to Milwaukee. O. S. Robertson, one of the crack skips of that city, was in town yesterday and played a short game at the Thirty-ninth street rink. His side, composed of veteran players, won easily. The rinks:

P. Wiege, R. McTavish, J. Hull, O. W. Robertson, Points, 22.
G. Murray, A. White, G. Wood, E. W. Kibbe, skip. Points, 11.

C. A. A. Bowling Games.

Two series of games at fiveback were played in the Chicago Athletic Association tournament yesterday. The scores:

						Total.
Daggett (handicap 15)	55	57	55	45	53	—265
Bennett	30	44	31	42	37	—184
Fowler	20	40	51	46	48	—215
Brown	30	39	41	28	30	—170

CHILD LABOR IN THE BIG STORES.

Civic Federation Committee Making Plans for an Investigation.

Ward Chairmen of the Industrial committee of the Civic Federation met last night to discuss plans for the investigation of child labor in the large stores during the holidays with regard to making a report as a foundation for legislation in the next session of the State Legislature upon the question of child labor. The question was discussed by Mrs. Kelley, State Factory Inspector, Mrs. A. P. Stevens, Assistant Factory Inspector, and Charles P. Bryan, Chairman of the Legislative committee.

Mrs. Stevens told of the attempt to secure legislation at the special session and of the objections which had been encountered to the bill, which were few. She formulated questions as suggestive of the lines on which the proposed investigation of child labor in the mercantile establishments should be carried on. It was deemed advisable to take the largest stores first.

Chairman Charles Henrotin called on Col. Bryan, who gave the information which would be useful to the Legislative committee. R. R. Donnelley, President of the Thirty-second Ward committee, spoke of the influence of politics in drawing labor agitations into the child labor question, and said if the protection of children was in view he would support the measure, but if any question of limiting the hours of work was to be discussed he would withdraw from the meeting. Col. Bryan said politics did not enter into the Legislative committee.

Mr. Donnelley again asked if the interference in regard to the hours of labor was not in contemplation, to which Col. Bryan replied the committee was simply to look into the existing conditions and see if the hours interfered with the proper development of children employed. Mr. Donnelley was asked if the law did not define the working day as being eight hours, to which Mr. Donnelley professed ignorance. The discussion threatened to become lively at this point, when Mrs. Stevens moved that a committee be appointed to consist of three members, one of whom should be the Chair, to appoint a committee from the central body of the federation to take charge of the investigation. The appointive committee was named, and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Williams, and Chairman Henrotin were appointed, and will meet to name a committee to take the work.

The first annual report of the Civic Federation has been compiled. It shows that during the year the federation has secured advantages favorable to Chicago's welfare as follows:

"Securing of passage by Legislature of civil service law and adoption by the people. Putting a stop to 'thuggery' and fraud at the ballot box, thus insuring every citizen that his vote will be counted as it is cast. Framing and securing passage of arbitration law. Stopping public gambling in Chicago and at Hawthorne and Harlem race tracks. Cleaning the streets of the down-town business district from May 15 to Nov. 1, demonstrating how cheaply and efficiently it could be done by hand and arousing a sentiment that will secure a sufficient appropriation hereafter for the city to do it itself. Organization of a sanitary inspection service that kept watch of city inspectors and contractors, compelling the former to do their duty and the latter to live up to their contracts. Making a crusade on filthy bakeries which resulted in a complete overhauling of same. Investigating a complaint of residents of the Stock-Yards district of insufficient water supply and discovering a system of illicit water pipes running throughout that district, many having been in use for years. These were cut off, the city protected for the future, and the people supplied with water. Investigating the judges and clerks of last April's election and securing the removal of several hundred for incompetency, inefficiency, etc. Securing the indictment of persons for violation of primary election law, preliminary to a general organization for enforcement of said law at all primaries of 1896."

The federation received its charter on Feb. 3, 1894, and held its first annual meeting and elected officers on Feb. 15. The work laid out for the ensuing year promises many important reforms.

MANY GRAVES ARE EMPTIED.

Twenty-one Out of Thirty Found Vacant at Topeka.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The excitement over the work of the ghouls connected with the Kansas Medical College subsided somewhat today. There seemed to be a general disposition to await the action of the officers and the adjourned meeting of the A. O. U. W. lodges tomorrow night.

Today there was a general examination made of new graves in the several cemeteries in and about the city, and while the cemetery officers are very reticient about giving information as to their discoveries, it is certain enough evidence was found to demonstrate the fact that the smaller cemeteries at least have been robbed of their dead in a wholesale manner. This evening John Guthbert of the firm of Guthbert & Sargeant, contractors, came in from the Catholic Cemetery, located two miles west of the city, and reported that out of a total of thirty graves examined twenty-one were found empty.

Equally reliable reports from Rochester Cemetery, on the north side, are to the effect that a large number of graves were found to have been disturbed. The indignation expressed against the faculty of the college has been so intense that several of them have found it convenient to leave town. The Dean, Dr. C. E. Minney, accepted an urgent call from out of the city last night. He has not been seen today, and his whereabouts are unknown. Quite a number of the medical students are missing today. Late last night two of them hired a livery rig for the avowed purpose of going to a dance in the country. Neither of them has yet returned, and the livery proprietor has instituted a search for his missing property.

A squad of police is still guarding the institution to be in readiness to resist any attempt to attack the building and destroy property.

No lectures were delivered at the college today, neither students nor faculty putting in an appearance. The County-Attorney and Sheriff have been busy all day in looking up evidence in connection with the grave robberies, and are sanguine they will soon be able to announce with certainty the identity of the ghouls. They decline, however, to give the result of their inquiry. They are fearful unless they are able to show results within a day or two they will be unable to prevent an outbreak.

N. W. Corner

THE HUB

State and Jackson-sts.

We are compelled to go Out of the Cloak Business.

The rapid growth of our Boys' Department imperatively demands the entire second floor—we have therefore decided to sell "just as quickly as possible" and without any reserve or limitation whatever—

Our entire immense stock of

Ladies' Jackets, Capes and Furs....

At prices that will be a revelation—at prices such as America never saw before—at prices that will be

one-half—one-third—one-quarter—and some as low as 10c on the dollar!

Sale commences to-day (Friday), Dec. 13—be on hand early for first choice!

HIT WITH BAD EGGS.

(Continued from first page.)

ecute the fate he would have meted out to the anti-Semitic leader, unless, indeed, he were to attend one of his meetings; then, he thinks, he might himself carry out his own ideas.

He Will Not Kill Him.

He says Ahlwardt, however, may speak freely for he (Joseph Wildauer) will not attend any of the meetings to be addressed by him.

This is the way in which Mr. Wildauer expresses himself:

"In regard to that Anarchist, Dr. Ahlwardt, he has no standing in this country and should be murdered by somebody. He don't intend to stay here, and only came here as a hated Nihilist to start the people first against the Hebrews and then go home and advocate anarchy and destruction for his benefit.

"Any man who should kill him—nothing could happen to such a person, as that wretch is no citizen, will never be one. He is an outcast from Germany, which does not want him, either. We cannot uphold anybody in this country who talks against any nationality or belief."

Such a startling announcement led to some questioning of Mr. Wildauer. Asked if he was a Hebrew, he replied:

"I am a Hebrew, that is true, but that is not why I speak this way. I would feel the same thing against any man who would come talking such things against the Irish or against any people. I think it would be a good thing, for he is not an American citizen, this man Ahlwardt. He is an Anarchist."

Positive He Should Die.

"Therefore you think he ought to be murdered?"

"Yes; I do."

"And how is it to be done?"

"O, anybody—some crank, I guess."

"But the man who murdered him would be punished."

"O, no! For he would be an American citizen, while Ahlwardt belongs to no country. They don't want him back in Germany—that is, no sensible people want him. And so every sensible man would say it was a right thing and the man who did it would not be punished at all."

"How long have you been thinking Ahlwardt ought to be murdered?"

"O, I would not do it. I would have no part in it whatever."

"Why not?"

"Well—because I believe in something higher. I have a conscience."

"And should his slayer have a conscience?"

Wants Him Warned.

"O, I suppose some crank would do it—foolish, you know. Ahlwardt should be told he must get out of the country or harm will happen to him; he will be killed or something, and it would be right, too. He is not a citizen and will never be one. No one wants him, and the man who kills him will not suffer anything, but I do not want to have anything to do with it. O, yes; if I should go to his speeches and he should say of the Hebrews: 'They are all thieves. They are all shysters,' then I might kill him if I got in a passion, but I will not go to any of his speeches."

Joseph Wildauer is 38 years of age. He was born in Vienna and came to Chicago, he says, when he was a boy of 13. He has been in the clothing business at various points in Milwaukee avenue until four months ago, when he traded his shop for a cottage. He is an ordinary-looking man of a German rather than Hebraic type.

NEW PATTERN MAXIM GUN ARRIVES

Is Sent to Washington, Where It Will Be Carefully Tested.

New York, Dec. 12.—What is claimed to be one of the best rapid-fire guns ever invented by Maxim arrived here today from Liverpool and is now on its way to Washington. The gun is only a trifle over four feet in length and weighs only 127 pounds.

The inventors guarantee its ability to fire 600 rounds per minute or ten shots a second. It is intended as a naval piece and will have to be tested before it can be accepted. It is technically described as an automatic gun and consists of a barrel surrounded by a water jacket and the requisite mechanism.

It is entirely automatic in action, being fed with ammunition by means of a belt. It is adapted to be specially for defense against torpedo boats with high speed. It is adapted for the use of smokeless powder; a distinct view of the target may be maintained at all times, thus enabling the gunfirer to hit any moving object at long range without even using the sights.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Barbara Aub Now Says She Has No Recollection of a Confession.

New York, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The Barbara Aub case has settled down to a chaotic drama of lies and counter lies. The girl who, within the last twenty-four hours, has changed greatly in her manner and become pale, nervous, and downcast, insists the retraction of her story, which she made yesterday, is the truth, and that her original charges made against Langerman were correct. Moreover, she makes this extraordinary statement: "I have absolutely no recollection of making any confession. I had no reason to make it and the statement is untrue." The court officials are at sea as to their next move. They realize that they could not find a jury to convict Langerman on the girl's testimony after what has happened. The girl refuses to talk further, saying she will make no more statements until sent for, and that Miss Kellard will not be arrested. Tomorrow the girl will be brought before the Court of General Sessions to plead to the indictment against her for perjury.

Foster Talks of Garfield's Nomination.

Charles Foster, ex-Governor of Ohio and ex-Secretary of the Treasury, was in the city today.

"Did you see what Senator Sherman said about you in his book?" was asked.

"I have not read the book yet, but my friends have. Sherman acquits me of all collusion in nominating Garfield in 1880, but reading between the lines I see that it is more in the nature of forgiveness than anything else. I sat by Garfield in the convention, and day by day he was urged to make an effort to get the nomination himself, but he did not. He asked me often what to do, and what it meant, and my answer was that we should stand by Sherman. And we did stand by him faithfully. If Mr. Garfield had made any effort whatever to get the nomination it would have hurt him and defeated him."

Injunction Against Receiver's Sale.

Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn today granted an injunction restraining the receiver's sale of the Long Island Traction company's stock, which was to have taken place today. The application for the injunction was made by F. H. Flynn, President of the Nassau railroad company, a rival corporation, and stockholder in the Long Island Traction company. His allegation was that the courts of West Virginia, under whose jurisdiction the Long Island Traction company was incorporated, had no right to interfere with property held by the citizens of New York State.

Dinner to Controller Eckels.

Ex-Controller A. B. Hepburn gave a dinner tonight at the Metropolitan club in honor of James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency. There were but twenty guests present, most of whom were local bankers. Controller Eckels made a speech in the course of which he advocated the retirement of the credit currency issues of the government with the proceeds of bonds on the lines laid down in the President's message.

To Restrict Coal Output 50 Per Cent.

The Presidents of the anthracite coal carrying companies today agreed to a restriction of production of 50 per cent of the present output. It is estimated the production for January next will be cut down to about 2,500,000 tons.

NEW WORKS OF ART ON EXHIBITION.

Hundreds of Guests at the Art Institute Reception.

Artists and art lovers met together at the Art Institute last night to look at new pictures, drawings, and sculpture. The occasion was the opening reception of the exhibitions of the Palette club, the Art Students' League of the Art Institute, a collection of oil paintings by Cadurcis P. Roam, and a collection of illustrative drawings by Orson Lowell.

The south galleries containing the new pictures were so thronged many forgot to look at the art exhibit, but watched the crowd of people instead.

The works by members of the Palette club which appeared to attract most attention were the paintings by Miss Pauline A. Dohn, the marines by Miss C. D. Wade, the black and white compositions of Miss Christia M. Reade, the portraits by Mrs. E. S. L. Adams, and the plaster head of a little girl by Miss Car

CUT OFF BUCKET SHOPS.

COMMISSION HOUSES WEED OUT OBJECTIONABLE CORRESPONDENTS.

Sentiment Developing Against "Continuous Quotation" System—Speculative Trade Absorbed by the Country Bucket-Shops—Proprietors Prefer Margins to Commissions—Bullish Wheat Announcements Have Little Effect on Prices.

All the private wire houses have become exceedingly solicitous regarding the character of their out of town correspondents. Some of the houses have volunteered to submit their list of connections to the directors of the Board of Trade and cut off at once any who may be designated as objectionable. Nearly every one of the private wire concerns on the first floor of the Board of Trade Building has cut off correspondents during the last few days. A sentiment is now developing against the existing system of sending out continuous quotations, by which it is claimed country bucket-shops are able to exist.

"We run the Board of Trade at the present time to furnish quotations on which bucket-shops throughout the country operate and take away our trade," said the proprietor of a prominent cash grain and speculative commission house yesterday. "We complain of lack of speculation, but the fact is that if one-half of the bull speculation in wheat throughout the country was brought into Board of Trade channels wheat would be 10 cents a bushel higher. We have as large a line of correspondents through Iowa as any house on the floor, and I have been at some trouble to find out just what is the matter with our business. The cash grain is being sold to go East by outside junction points, and speculative business is going into bucket-shops. Every little town of 600 inhabitants or more throughout Iowa has at least one bucket-shop, and I know of one town of 1,500 inhabitants where 150,000 bu of wheat is traded in daily. An immense business is done in such cities as Des Moines and Omaha. Many of the country bucket-shops have no suggestion of a Board of Trade connection, and the proprietors openly assert that they are not going to do business for the commissions when they can just as well do it for the margins."

Bullish Wheat News Ignored.

Much of the news yesterday in wheat was of a character favorable to holders, but the market sentiment is bearish and prices worked toward lower levels. The lack of outside speculation is the constant depressing influence. Pit trade is so light that the operations of a few prominent speculators are watched carefully. It was generally assumed that Linn has again taken the bear side and was a seller. The opening was a shade higher than the close on Wednesday. There were a few outside orders, the Price Current summary intimated damage to the winter wheat crop, and there were advices from outside points telling of good demand for cash wheat and fancy prices bid by millers. The market, however, turned weak and ruled heavy until the report from California regarding engagements of wheat for Australia and South Africa and consequent advance in price was received. The Boston clearances were heavy, and on these two points the price of May wheat was advanced to 61½c bid. The Boston shipments are of frosted Manitoba wheat and represent sales made some time ago. There is even a suspicion that the California news is being made to do double duty in advancing prices. During the latter part of the session the market was weak and closed at 61c for May, the low point of the session. Northwestern receipts were 801 cars, considerably less than for the same day last week, but larger than for the same day last year. The flour output of the three Northwestern markets last week was given as 410,000 brls, against 233,000 brls the same week last year. Aggregate clearances were moderate at 242,000 bu in wheat and flour, against 947,000 received at primary points. Local receipts were 174 cars, of which 80 were transfers from elevators. The out inspection included 85,000 bu of No. 2 red winter wheat. There was a good demand for winter wheat as usual with holders firm in their ideas. Sales of 85,000 bu of No. 2 red at 1¼@1¾c over May price were reported. December price was paid for some No. 3 spring wheat to go to store. Local millers say that offerings are freer of wheat in car lots to arrive. New York reported a moderate export business with new engagements of five loads of No. 1 hard Duluth wheat. Foreign market showed but little change.

There was a little better demand yesterday for near-by corn deliveries, especially January, but the speculative market was narrow and without features. The small stocks, both of corn and oats, are attracting some attention, but inasmuch as navigation is now closed and the grain from now on will go East on through billing this is not considered particularly significant.

Small Coarse Grain Stocks.

At the close of last week there was in store here 945,000 bu of corn, of which 558,000 bu were contract, as against 1,609,000 bu a year ago. Local stocks of oats were down to 83,000 bu, as against 1,720,000 bu last year. A lot of a quarter of a million bushels of oats in the Keith house is always spoken of as being out of the market. The weather is interfering to some extent with the movement of coarse grain. The receipts of corn yesterday was 429 cars, with 400 expected today. Primary receipts were 471,000 bu, against clearances of 175,000 bu. Receipts of oats were 175 cars. In oats Updyke was a prominent buyer of the May delivery. Coarse grains by sample were steady early, but eased off later on. On track and free on board sales were as follows:

No. 4 corn at 24½c, No. 3 at 25¼@25½c, No. 3 yellow at 25½@26c, and ears at 28¼@30c. Delivered through: No. 3 at 24@25c, No. 3 yellow at 24½@25¼c, No. 2 yellow at 25¾@26c. No. 4 oats at 16½@18c, No. 3 white at 18@19c, No. 2 at 18c, No. 2 white at 19½@20½c. Delivered through: No. 3 at 15⅝@17½c, No. 3 white at 17½@18¼c, No. 2 at 16¾@17c, No. 2 white at 18¾@19c.

Receipts of hogs yesterday were considerably below expectation, although the run at Kansas City and Omaha was liberal. Offerings of products were moderate early in the day and prices made a material advance. At the upturn, however, the packers became free sellers and part of the advance was lost.

Flaxseed was firmer, but little was doing, due to lack of offerings. Receipts were 44 cars; shipments, 15,853 bu. No. 1 Northwestern on track sold at 94½c, an advance of 1c, and some common to arrive sold at 94c. December was quotably 93½c. January sold at 94c. May ranged at 98@98½c and closed at 98¼c bid, or ⅝c higher.

Rye was easier in tone in sympathy with wheat. No. 2 in store was nominally 35½c. Cash f. o. b. lots went at 37c. December was nominally 35½c, January 36c, and May 39½c with 38c sellers.

Barley ruled dull and steady. Maltsters are slow about taking more grain, except at advantageous prices, owing to dullness in beer. Choice to fancy lots were quotable at 38@40c. Good malting depending on weight and color ranged at 30@37c; fair quality at 26@28c; and thin, poor at 22@24c.

Timothy seed was very dull and easier. March $3.70 was bid. Contract prime was nominally $3.55, and fair to good country seed $3.00@3.45. Clover-seed was steady at $7.40 for prime. Middlings sold at [illegible].

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The Price Current reports the packing of the West for the week at 590,000 hogs, against [illegible],000 for the corresponding week last year and [illegible],000 for the corresponding week in 1893. The total for the winter season is 2,795,000 against 2,840,000 to date last year.

May wheat ranged at 60⅝@60⅞c and [illegible].

According to a letter received by a local commission firm, eight cribbers are operating the one at Stuart, Ia. They are paying 19c for corn. [illegible] the local rate to Chicago added, brings the price up to 29.6c without figuring anything for commission expenses or incidentals. It compares with May at 29⅞c.

The annual report of the Chicago and Northwest company shows a deficit on the year's business, said to be due to lack of grain in the territory which the elevators of the company [illegible].

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 150 cars; corn, [illegible]; oats, 145 cars; hogs, 31,000.

WHEAT.

	Closed Wednesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Dec. 13, 1894.
[illegible]	[illegible]	57⅞@ 57⅝	57⅞	54⅝
May	61⅝	61 @ 61⅝	61	59

CORN.

[illegible]	25⅞	25¾@ 25⅞	25⅝	47
[illegible]	29⅝	29⅝@ 29⅝	29⅝	50

OATS.

[illegible]	17⅜	17⅜@ 17½	17⅜	29⅛
[illegible]	19⅞	19⅝@ 19⅞	19⅝	32⅝

MESS PORK.

[illegible]	7.75	7.75 @7.75	7.75	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.22½@8.42½	8.37½	12.00

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	5.07½@5.07½	5.07½	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.25 @5.25	5.25	6.95

SHORT RIBS—[illegible] MORE THAN LOOSE.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.22½	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.42½	[illegible]

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	14	2	..	16
Spring wheat	69	79	10	158
Corn	26	400	3	429
Oats	35	140	...	175
Rye	8	..	..	8
Barley	..	38	4	42
Totals	152	659	17	828

Inspected out—105,665 bu wheat, 42,671 bu corn, and 352 bu oats. From private houses—26,000 bu wheat.

TRADE ON SOUTH WATER STREET.

Receipts of Poultry a Trifle Increased —Cranberries Firmer.

Receipts of poultry were a little heavier, but a good demand held the market steady. Whether the supply is light in the country or farmers are holding back because feed is plentiful advices are uncertain, but it is undoubtedly a better time to sell than after the holidays. Arrivals of potatoes were again light at 8 cars, and the tracks are gradually being cleared up, although buyers are not plentiful. It looks as if present low prices were about bottom. Cranberries were higher for choice stock and in the East the feeling is strong. Nearly all vegetables were plentiful and steady.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality, and usually from first hands:

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 26c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 19½@22c; thirds, 11@13c; dairies, 19@21c.

Cheese—Western, Young Americas, 9@9½c; twins, 8¾@9¼c; cheddars, 8¼@8¾c; Swiss, 10½@11½c; limberger, 8½@9½c; brick, 9½@10½c.

Eggs—Choice recandled, new cases included, 20½@21c; strictly fresh laid, loss off, cases returned, 19@20c.

Game—Prairie chickens, $6.00@7.50 per doz.; partridges, $3.75@4.00; quail, $4.00@4.25; mallard ducks, $3.00@3.50; jacksnipes, $1.50@1.75; plover, $1.50@1.75; jack rabbits, $2.25@3.50.

Green Fruits—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@4.00 per brl.; bananas, good to choice, $1.00@1.25; lemons, $3.00@3.75 per box; grapes, Concords, 18@20c per 8-lb basket; California grapes, $1.25@1.50 per 4-basket case; pears, $2.00@2.50 per 40-lb box; cranberries, $7.50@8.50 per brl; California navel oranges, $3.60@4.50 per box.

Potatoes—Early Rose and Hebrons, 18@22c net per bu on track; sweet potatoes, $2.00@2.75 per brl.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 6@7c; chickens, 6¼c; roosters, 4c; ducks, 8@8½c; geese, per doz, $5.50@$6.00; dressed turkeys, 8½@9½c; chickens, 6½@7c; ducks, 9@11c.

Vegetables—Turnips, 18@25c per bu; cauliflower, $5.00@6.00 per brl; cabbage, $3.50@5.00 per 100; celery, 50c@$1.25 per crate; egg plant, 75c@$1.00 per crate; lettuce, $3.00@3.50 per brl; beets, 60@65c per brl; onions, 90c@$1.00 per brl; Hubbard squash, 60@75c per doz; wax beans, $2.00@2.25 per bu sack; tomatoes, $2.00@2.50 per 6-basket case.

Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.22 for highwines; high proof spirits, $1.25½.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Quotations from New York, Minneapolis, Buffalo, and Other Centers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 270,100 bu; exports, 55,400 bu. No. 1 hard, 69⅜@69½c f. o. b. afloat. Options opened steady, quiet; rallied at noon on some export buying for the Cape of Good Hope, eased off with corn, finally steadied a little, and closed quiet at ⅛c net loss. May, 67¾@68 3-16c, closed 67⅞c; December, 66⅜@66⅝c, closed 66⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 125,000 bu; exports, 21,700 bu. Easy; spot easy; No. 2, 34⅛c. Options opened steady, declined sharply under heavy deliveries of December, partially rallied, and closed fairly steady and unchanged to ⅛c lower. May, 35@35 1-16, closed 35c; December, 34 5-16@34⅝c, closed 34⅜c.

Oats—Receipts, 38,600 bu; exports, 5,100 bu. Spot dull; No. 2, 22⅝c. Options ruled quiet, but fairly steady all day, and closed unchanged. May closed 24⅝c; December closed 22⅝c. Hay firm; shipping, 70@80c; good to choice, 85@95c.

Hops weak. Hides nominal. Leather steady. Wool quiet.

Beef firm; cut meats steady. Pickled hams, 8¼@9c. Lard dull, but steady; Western steam closed $5.45; December, $5.45 nominal. Refined firmer. Pork dull. Tallow dull.

Petroleum quiet; United closed $1.54 bid. Resin steady. Turpentine steady.

Rice steady. Molasses firm.

Pig-iron quiet. Copper dull; brokers' price, $10.50; exchange, $10.65. Lead easy; brokers' price, $3.15; exchange, $3.22½@3.25. Tin easy; straits, $13.90@13.95; plates, weak. Spelter easy. Domestic, $3.40; December tin, $13.95.

Cotton seed oil quiet.

Coffee—Options opened quiet at unchanged prices to 5 points decline; ruled featureless with local trading, on indifferent cables, and slack spot demand. Closed steady at unchanged prices to 5 points decline. Sales, 12,750 bags, including March, $13.40@13.50. Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7, 14¼c; mild dull; Cordova, 18@18¼c. Sales, 200 bags Central American, p. t.

Sugar—Raw steady; refined quiet, steady.

Butter—Fancy fresh creamery in light receipt and in fair demand at full prices previously quoted. Creamery, Elgin and other Western extras, 27c; do. Western, seconds to firsts, 21@26c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 14@21c; Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to extras, 12@14c; do. tubs, fresh seconds to firsts, 11@13½c; do. factory, fourths to thirds, 9½@10½c.

Cheese—State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy, 9¾@10c.

Eggs—Fancy new are scarce and firm at 24c, but the demand light.

Cotton—There was a material falling off in the speculation today, the volume of business being reduced to about one-half of that which obtained during the days of last week, and, as a consequence, the fluctuations were less frequent and confined within a narrower range. Liverpool reported spot cotton in buyers' favor. Middling uplands, 4¾d. Futures opened steady, buyers at 3-64 declined. Closed steady, 1¼@2 points net decline. Manchester—Yarns, steady; cloths quiet and unchanged. Receipts at the port today were 28,791 bales. On the spot the market was quiet, but steady. Sales, 195 bales for consumption. Midland uplands quoted at 8¼c, and do Gulf at 8¾c. Sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
December	100	8.25	8.22	8.26@8.28
January	25,600	8.29	8.22	8.28@8.29
February	1,200	8.34	8.30	8.34@8.35
March	69,700	8.40	8.33	8.39@8.40
April	3,000	8.43	8.40	8.44@8.45
May	12,500	8.49	8.42	8.48@8.49
June	1,900	8.50	8.47	8.52@8.53
July	900	8.50	8.47	8.53@8.54
August	1,800	8.50	8.49	8.54@8.55
September	200	8.20	8.20	8.26@8.27
October	1,200	8.13	8.08	8.13@8.14
November	100	8.10	8.10	8.13@8.14

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 12.—Wheat was dull today and gave no one special advantage because of the narrowness of the fluctuations. Soon after the opening there was a rally, and May wheat sold up ⅛c, but this position was not maintained, and prices gradually sagged to 56⅝@56⅝c, and closed at 56⅝c. The narrow character of the market was well represented in this range. While the market was apparently weak, there was a good deal of bull talk, and confidence was expressed in the quotations as being about at the bottom, previous to another rally; indeed, the escape from an advance today was close. Cash wheat—There was a firmer market for No. 1 Northern, millers and elevators raising their bids to 3½c below May from 3¾c. Flour steady; first patents, $3.00@3.40; domestic bakers', $2.50@2.60; export bakers', $2.00@2.25.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12.—Grain—Wheat listless; No. 2 hard, 57¼@58¼c; No. 2 red, 68c; No. 2 spring, 57@58c; No. 3 spring, 55@56c; rejected, 49@55c. Corn generally steady; No. 2 mixed, 22¼@22⅜c; No. 2 white, 22⅜c. Oats rather slow, slightly lower; No. 2 mixed, 17c; No. 2 white, 18@18½c. Rye steady; No. 2 nominally, 32½c; May steady; timothy, $10.00@12.50; prairie, $6.00@7.50. Butter nominally steady; creamery, 18@22c; dairy, 14@15c. Eggs firm; fresh, 18c. Receipts—Wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 52,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu. Shipments none.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Grain—Spring wheat market strong; old No. 1 hard, 67¼c; new, 66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 64¾c. Winter wheat dull but firm; No. 2 red held at 70@72c. Corn buyers would not pay above 32⅛c for No. 3 yellow; No. 2 yellow, 33c; No. 2 corn, 32⅛c. Oats offerings light and holders are not inclined to shade, 23½c for No. 2 white and 22¼c for No. 3 white; No. 2 mixed, none offered. Barley inactive; fancy, 44@45c. Rye dull at 42½c. Flour firm and in good demand.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 12.—Grain—Corn active, steady; new No. 2, 26c; new No. 3, 25¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 18¼@19c; No. 3 white, 17¼@17½c. Rye dull, nominal. Whisky market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 105,800 bu; oats, 22,350 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; whisky, 75 brl; wheat, 4,800 bu. Shipments—Corn, 36,500 bu; oats, 22,150 bu; rye, none; whisky, 956 brl; wheat, 4,200 bu.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Futures Open Quiet, with Near and Distant Positions Lower.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot quiet, demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 3½d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 3d; No. 1 California, 5s 4½d. Futures opened quiet with near and distant positions ¼d lower; closed quiet with near positions ¼d lower and distant positions ½d lower; business about equally distributed; December, 5s 2¾d; January, 5s 3¼d; February, 5s 4d; March, 5s 4½d; April, 5s 5d; May, 5s 5¼d.

Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, 3s 3½d. Futures opened easy at unchanged prices; closed quiet with near positions unchanged to ¼d lower and distant positions unchanged from yesterday's closing quotations; business heaviest on middle positions; December, 3s 3¼d; January, 3s 2¼d; February, 3s 2d; March, 3s 2¼d; April, 3s 2¾d; May, 3s 2¾d.

Flour—Firm, demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 3d.

Cotton—Spot active demand, large business; prices lower; American middling, fair, 5 1-16d; good middling, 4 23-32d; American middling, 4⅝d; low middling, 4 17-32d; good ordinary, 4 13-32d; ordinary, 4 1-16d. Sales today: 15,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export and included 12,200 American. Receipts, 19,000 bales, including 18,800 American. Futures opened steady and closed steady at the decline on general lack of confidence. American middling, December and January, 4 31-64@4 32-64d; December and January, 4 30-64d; January and February, 4 29-64@4 30-64d; February and March, 4 29-64@4 30-64d; March and April, 4 29-64@4 30-64d; April and May, 4 30-64d; May and June, 4 31-64d; June and July, 4 31-64@4 32-64d; July and August, 4 32-64d; August and September, 4 31-64d.

Provisions—Bacon easy, demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 26s 6d; short ribs, 28 lbs, 25s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 26s 6d; long clear, heavy, 55 lbs, 25s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 26s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 26s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 31s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 20s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 39s. Tallow—Fine North American, 22s 6d. Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; do medium, 45s. Lard—Dull; prime Western, 27s; refined, in pails, 28s 6d. Cheese—Quiet but steady; demand moderate; finest American white, 44s; finest American colored, 45s. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 60s. Turpentine—Spirits, 25s 3d. Resin—Common, 4s 4½d. Cottonseed oil—20s 6d. Liverpool refined, 17s 3d. Linseed oil—20s 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 8¼d. Refrigerator beef—Forequarters, 3⅝d; hindquarters, 5¼d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, f. o. b. Liverpool, £7. Hops—At London Pacific coast, £2 10s.

Nypano Receivership Settled.

Marion, O., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The Nypano receivership case at this point was settled today and John Tod is now receiver without the opposition of Mr. Babst. The terms of the settlement include the payment in full of the Hoffman claim of $5,500, the payment to Cross-Petitioner McPherson of $2,500, payment of all costs in this court, and United States Circuit Court by the railroad, $1,000 to Receiver Babst and payment of his attorneys.

PLAN A MELON CUTTING.

COLUMBIA CONSTRUCTION STOCKHOLDERS TO FARE WELL.

Will Receive Liberal Slices of Stock in the Northwestern Elevated, the Union Loop, and the Lake Street "L"—Who Are to Profit—North Side Electric Gives a Big Blanket Mortgage—More Diamond Match Contracts Under Way.

A large melon is to be cut for the stockholders in the Columbia Construction company, and from the accounts given of it yesterday it appears it will exceed in every way the various distributions that have been made by corporations in the last year or two. The capital stock of the Columbia Construction company, which is the builder of the Northwestern Elevated, is $5,000,000. Of this amount $2,000,000 was paid in early in two separate installments of $1,000,000 each. The stockholders, it appears, had no definite information as to the amount of stock in the Northwestern road, which they were to receive in turn for their subscriptions to the Construction stock. Nor indeed were the active men in the Northwestern building operation able to say what it would be. The only thing that was practically settled early was that there were to be no bonds on the Northwestern Elevated, but in their place preference shares were to be issued. Later the remaining $3,000,000 of the capital of the Columbia Construction company was needed. The subscribers to the first $2,000,000 were given the privilege of taking the last $3,000,000. A number of them availed themselves of the opportunity, but some did not, and it is stated Mr. Yerkes and his immediate friends stepped in and took the remainder. Yesterday just what the subscribers to the Columbia Construction stock are to get was given out.

The plan, as announced upon authority that is reliable, provides in substance that the holders of the $5,000,000 of the Columbia Construction company are to get 200 per cent in Northwestern Elevated common stock and 133 per cent in preference stock. However liberal this distribution may appear it is overshadowed by the bonus which will go to the subscribers to the last $3,000,000 of the Columbia Construction stock above mentioned. They are to receive 15 per cent in the stock of the Union Loop company. While that bonus is confined to the holders of the last $3,000,000 subscription to the Construction stock the others are to be allowed a chance to participate. That is to say, under the arrangement they may come in now and pay the proportion which they would have taken in the first place, and with it be handed over the Union Loop stock bonus.

What the Stockholder Will Get.

The position of a holder of $10,000 of Construction stock, provided he has participated in the subscriptions of the last $3,000,000, would therefore be substantially as follows: He will receive of Northwestern common stock $20,000, of preference shares $13,333, and of Union Loop stock $1,500. The amount of capital of the Northwestern Elevated has not been determined definitely for the reason that the road is to cost more than the total amount of the Construction stock. But it is believed that it will be $10,000,000 of common stock and $10,000,000 of preferred. However valuable the holdings of the subscribers to the Construction stock in the Northwestern Elevated may become will, of course, depend upon the success of that road. But in the opinion of financial men there is but little question but that the Union Loop stock is a "good thing." The capital of the Union Loop company is $5,000,000. The revenue of the Union Loop company will be derived from a charge of one-half cent for every passenger carried on each of the four roads.

The whole arrangement, it is an open secret, was brought about after something of a struggle. The owners of the 85 per cent of Union Loop stock which will remain after distribution of the 15 per cent will be, so far as the majority is concerned, Mr. Yerkes and his friends, but there are some New York interests in that company, among them Thomas Ryan and R. Summers Hayes and it is said a better allotment of the stock than was at first proposed was demanded and enforced. The melon involved in the operation is not the only one that will be cut for the Columbia Construction stockholders according to excellent information. When the Lake Street "L" was purchased by Mr. Yerkes a certain amount of stock was left in the treasury. That stock is to be distributed next summer according to present plans, among the Columbia Construction stockholders.

Mortgage on North Side Electric.

A mortgage for $1,500,000 covering the North Side Electric Street railway company was filed Wednesday to cover bonds of the same amount. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank was named as trustee under the mortgage. The North Side Electric is one of the auxiliary lines, which forms a part of the North Side system, and it now has two and one-half miles of track in the Northwestern portion of the city, running out Clybourn place between Kinzie and Franklin and on other streets. It connects with the Clybourn avenue cable and will connect with the Northwestern Elevated when it is completed. The bond issue authorized is $1,500,000, but of this only $140,000 will be issued at first and the money to be derived from the sale of these bonds will go to pay construction expenses. There will be some further extensions in the future, though nothing definite has been determined aside from the lines already under construction. These are expected to be running by Jan. 1.

The Diamond Match company, besides the contract now about to be closed with the French Government for the use of its patented machines, is in negotiation with two other countries. Italy is now figuring on using these machines under royalty and negotiations are under way with manufacturers in another country. It is said the contract with Italy, if it is made, will be similar to that with the French Government, which is for a stipulated sum to be paid outright and a royality for a term of years. Diamond Match was stronger yesterday than on Wednesday. It opened at 131½ regular, the first account sale being at 131. It advanced to 133½ account and to 133 regular. The close was strong and nearly 2,500 shares were traded in during the day. The Diamond Match company yesterday sent out checks for the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent.

Strength in Lake Is Maintained.

Lake Street was fairly strong, opening at 23⅞ regular and 23¾ account. The close was at 23⅝, both regular and account. There have been but few sales of City Railway stock recently. There was only one sale yesterday, that being ten shares at 310, which has been the ruling price for sales during the last week. North Chicago sold at 304 and 304½ account and West Chicago at 118⅝ both regular and account.

Sterling rates eased off a little yesterday, quotations being as follows:

	Demand.	Sixties.
Posted	488½	489½
Actual	488	489
Documentary	486½	487⅜

SALES CALL 10 A. M.

100 L St El R R act	23⅞	100 D Mat Co act	132
20 do	23¾	50 do act	132¼
250 do act	23⅝	50 do act	132⅝
50 D Mat Co act	131	50 do act	133
50 do act	131½	100 do act	133¼
50 do act	131⅝	150 do act	133½
20 do	131½	100 do act	133½
50 do act	131¾	50 do act	133½
50 do act	131⅞		

BONDS.

$1000 C Gas Lt & C Co 5s 92

SALES AFTER CALL.

100 L St El RR act	23¾	100 do act	132½
30 do	23⅝	50 do	132
50 do act	23⅝	50 do act	132⅛
200 do act	23½	50 do act	132⅝
250 do act	23⅝	350 do act	133
10 do	23⅝	25 Buyer 3	132⅝
50 do act	23⅝	100 do act	133½
10 C City Ry	310	150 do	132⅝
50 C B & M Co	15	150 do act	133
10 do	14	27 In P & P comn	5
100 N C St R R act	304	25 do	4½
100 do act	304½	25 W C St R R	118⅝
100 do act	304	350 do act	118⅝
50 C B & M Co pfd	35⅝	50 do act	118⅝
50 do	35¼	250 M & C B pfd	36
30 do	35	50 do	35⅝
9 D Mat Co	133	8 C P & P pfd	33
150 do act	133	13 In P & P pfd	8⅝
100 do act	132½	25 do	9
50 do act	132	5 C & S S R T Co	7½
100 do act	132¼	20 M W S E RRCo	15
105 do	132		

BONDS.

$2000 Chi Edison deb 6s 102

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 12.	Dec. 5.
New York	$100,388,358	$116,443,838
Chicago	16,072,000	17,383,000
Boston	16,885,872	16,082,367
Philadelphia	12,012,302	....
St. Louis	4,092,068	4,712,412
Baltimore	2,425,822	2,574,904
New Orleans	2,115,049	2,049,171

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 15c premium; St. Louis, 75c discount bid.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Irregularity of Movement Characterizes the Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The stock market today retained irregularity of movement that has recently characterized the dealings. There was a point of difference, however, in the fact that the volume of business was not so exclusively in the industrials as heretofore.

The speculative movement was interesting and on a diversity of influences Baltimore and Ohio made a further extreme break of 3¾ per cent to 47, and closed at a rally of 1 per cent. The steady downward course of this stock has aroused considerable apprehension on the part of the security holders, especially as it has been attended by a variety of persistent bear rumors, insinuating mismanagement, financial embarrassment, and overcapitalization of branch lines. Officials of the company making sweeping denials of the rumors. Another interesting development of an encouraging character was the resumption of dividends on the preferred stock of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad during an interval of over two years. The news that the Presidents of the anthracite coal companies had recognized the absurdity of mining at least double the quantity of coal salable at profitable rates and had recommended a 50 per cent restriction of the output had a logical good effect on the market. Speculation opened moderately active and heavy in tone. Prices stiffened soon after the initial dealings, but a sagging tendency soon developed and severe recessions occurred in General Electric, Louisville and Nashville, Tennessee Coal, Union Pacific, and Leather preferred. The last mentioned scored the greatest decline, 1⅞ per cent. Anthracite coal stocks loomed into prominence in the afternoon, dealings on the influences above noted advances being scored extending to 4¼ per cent in New Jersey Central. The strength of this group carried the other market along and noteworthy gains were made. Leather preferred rose 2¼ per cent over the early low figure. Consolidated Gas, after some irregularity of movement, closed at the best of the day and at a gain of 2⅝ per cent. Attention has been elsewhere called to the downward movement in Baltimore and Ohio.

The denial of the stories by President Mayer failed to cause more than a partial recovery. The official announcement of the declaration of the 1 per cent dividend on Denver & Rio Grande preferred was reflected in a gain of about 1 per cent in the stock in the final dealings. Sugar, on the other hand, lacked support and lost about as much. The closing was fairly active and generally firm.

The railway bond market was easier in tone until the late dealings, when a brisk inquiry arose for Reading issues. The trading in these bonds figured for $1,185,000 out of a total for the day of $1,873,000, and they recorded material gains, extending in the first and third preferences to 1⅞ per cent. The buoyancy of these bonds helped the other issues and fractional rallies occurred. The St. Louis and San Francisco consols 4s were at 41, sellers 20, and at 44 regular, against 50 the preceding sale, on Dec. 9. The more notable declines were in Union Pacific sinking fund 8s, 3 per cent; Wisconsin Central firsts, trust receipts, 3; St. Joe and Grand Island firsts, 2¼; Louisville and New Albany 5s, 1¼; and Mahoning Coal 5s, 1⅜ per cent.

Money on call easy at 2@2¼ per cent; last loan, 2¼; closed, 2¼. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange dull, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488¼@488⅜ for demand and 487¼@487⅜ for 60 days; posted rates, 488@489 and 489¼@490. Commercial bills, 487. Silver certificates, 66¾@67¼. Bar silver, 65⅝.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Dec. 12.	Dec. 11.
Am Sugar	24,700	106¼	105¼	105⅝	106⅝
Do pfd	200	100¼	100	100¼	99¾
Am. Tobacco	17,500	71⅝	70⅝	71	71⅝
Do pfd	200	99	99	99	99
Am. Cotton Oil	900	18	17	17⅝	18
Do pfd	100	67	67	67	67
Am. Express	357	115	115	115	....
Adams Express	34	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼
Atchison	5,900	16¼	15⅝	16¼	16⅝
Do pfd	300	25	25	25	25⅞
Balti. & Ohio	4,300	50¼	47	48	50¼
Cen. Pac.	100	16	16	16	....
C., B. & Q.	2,600	82⅝	82¼	82¼	82⅝
C. & N. W.	1,500	104	103⅝	104	104
C., M. & St. P.	4,200	74¾	74¼	74⅝	75¼
Do pfd	200	129	129	129	128⅞
C., R. I. & P.	2,600	73⅝	73¼	73⅜	73⅝
C., St. P., M. & O.	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	41½
Do pfd	10	123	123	123	....
Can. So.	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	54⅝
Ches. & Ohio	2,000	17⅝	17	17	17⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	400	40¾	40¼	40¼	41
Do pfd	100	94	94	94	95
Cen. R. R., N. J.	6,400	110¼	106¼	109¼	106¼
Con. Gas, N. Y.	2,000	159⅝	157¾	159⅝	157
Chicago Gas	8,600	68⅝	68⅛	68⅝	68¼
C., H. V. & Tol.	200	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	17½
Colo. Fuel & I.	500	30¼	29⅝	30¼	30⅛
Com. Cable	50	175	175	175	....
Con. Coal	300	30	30	30	....
D., L. & W.	1,200	167	165	166¼	....
Del. & Hud.	700	129⅝	128¼	129½	129⅞
Den. & Rio G. pfd	2,500	47½	46	47¼	46⅝
Dist. & C. F. Co.	5,500	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	19¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	....
Gen. Elec.	1,700	31	29⅞	30¼	31¼
Ill. Steel	100	69	69	69	71½
Lake Shore	400	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¼
Louis. & Nash.	4,600	52	51	51⅝	52⅜
L. E. & W. pfd.	300	73⅝	73¼	73¼	....
L., N. A. & C.	200	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
Long Island Trac.	50	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	17¼
Laclede Gas	400	23¼	23	23	23¼
Do pfd	200	81¼	81¼	81¼	84
Mich. Cent.	300	101¼	100¼	101¼	....
M. K. & T.	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	13
Do pfd	1,900	30¼	29⅝	30¼	30¼
Manhattan	900	102⅝	102⅝	102¼	102½
Mobile & O.	400	22¼	22	22	....
Mo. Pac.	5,800	29	28⅝	28⅝	29¼
Minn. Iron	10	68	68	68	68
Minn. & St. L.	300	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅝
Do 1st pfd	310	84¼	83⅝	84¼	83
Do 2d pfd	400	53¼	52¼	52¼	53⅝
N. Y., N. H. & H.	10	187	187	187	....
Nor. Pac.	600	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
Do pfd	1,000	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¾
N. Y., L. E. & W.	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	....
N. Y. Cent.	600	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Norfolk & W.	55	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	....
Do pfd	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅜
N. Y., Sus. & W. pd	500	31	30¼	30¼	31
North Am. Co.	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
N. Y., Ont. & W.	100	15½	15½	15½	15½
Nat. Lead	5	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	29¾
Do pfd	10	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	87¼
Ogn. S. Line	36	8	7	7	....
Ogn. Impvmt	100	4	4	4	....
Phil. & Reading	21,700	9	7¾	8¼	8½
Pac. Mail	1,100	32¼	31¾	31¾	33¼
Pullman	100	162	162	162	163
P., C., C. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Ry.	1,000	10¼	10	10	10¼
Do pfd	1,100	33	32⅜	32⅜	33¼
So. Pac.	500	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	22¼
St. L. & S. W.	2,500	5¼	5	5	5¼
Do pfd	200	10	9¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tex. Pac.	100	8	8	8	....
Tenn. Coal	2,200	31¾	30¾	30¾	31¼
Union Pac.	3,400	7	6¾	6¾	7¼
U. P. D. & G.	900	4	3¾	4	4
U. S. Rubber	700	33	32¾	32¾	33
Do pfd	25	94¾	94¾	94¾	95¾
U. S. Cordage	2,600	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
Do pfd	200	13	13	13	....
Do gtd	200	26	26	26	27
U. S. Leather	100	10½	10½	10	10¾
Do pfd	20,200	62⅞	60¼	62⅛	62⅞
W. & L. E.	300	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
Wabash	100	7¼	7½	7½	....
Do pfd	2,500	17¾	17¼	17¼	17¾
West. Union	5,500	88¾	88	88¼	88¾
Wis. Cent.	100	4	4	4	....

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	148	United States	42
American	113	Fargo	100

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	121	U. S. 4s, reg	111
U. S. 4s, coup	121	U. S. 4s, coup	112¼
U. S. 5s, reg	115	U. S. 2s, reg. bid	96½
U. S. 5s, coup	115	Pacific 6s of '95, bid	90

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

6000 Atch 4s tr	77	1000 O Imp 1st	93
63000 do 2d inc cls A tr	25¾@26	2000 do 5s	36¼@36½
3000 Bklyn El 1st	104	3000 OR-N 5s tr	92
8500 BCR-N 1st	106¼@106½	1000 OSL 6s	106¼
5000 B-O 5s 1885	109½	2000 Pa Co 4½s rg	112¼
1000 Balto Belt 1st gtd	104½	1000 Peop Gas & C Chgo 2d gtd 6s	103
11000 CRI-P ext 5s	105⅝@106	1000 P-E 1st	81½
1000 CB-Q con 7s	120	4000 PCC-StL 4½s ser A	111¼
2000 C-NW 25 yr deb 5s	106	2000 P-W 4s	81
3000 CNJ gm 5s rg	116	5000 P-P un 2d	67½
2000 C Pac 6s '98	106½	45000 P-R gm 4s	88@88¼
1000 do San Joaq'n brnch 6s	106½	65000 do 4s tr	78@79½
1000 C So 2d	107¼	175000 do 1st inc	28¾@31
1000 C-O con 5s	109	90000 do 2d inc	13½@15
5000 do gen 4½s	75	632000 do 3d inc	9¾@11¾
5000 do R-A 1st	97	20000 do defd inc	1½
10000 C-NP 1st tr	42@42¼	2000 RGW 1st 4s	78¾
3000 Col Av 1st	115½	1000 R-D 6s	122
10000 C Md 4s tr	27	10000 StL-IM 1st	102
2000 CHV-T 5s	86	20000 do 5s	83
1000 C-EI gen 5s	100¼	1000 StLA-TH 1st 5s	103½
3000 Det Gas 5s	77¾	5000 StLSF gm 6s	105¾
1000 Erie 3d mtg	112	5000 do con 4s	41
6000 do 5th ex mg	103	1000 StL-SW 1st	71
2000 EL-BS 5s	102¼@102½	15000 do 2d inc	26@26½
5000 F-PM 5s	93	5000 StJ-GI 1st tr	53⅝
7000 Ia Cent 1st 5s	93½	1000 So Pac Cal 5s con	92½
1000 I I-I 1st	83½	1000 do 1st	111
13000 KP 6s 1896	109¼	10000 StL-SF 2d cls C	113¼
4000 KP 6s Den dv asstd	111¾	8000 SPac NM 1st	105½
10000 K-O 1st	117	1000 SA-P 4s	59¼
2000 LNA-C 5s	74½	14000 So Ry 1st 5s	95¼@95¾
5000 Lacl Gas 5s	96¼	5000 SLS-E 1st tr	41
2000 LS-MS 1st rg	114¼	3000 Tex P 1st 5s	85¼@86
5000 Lex Av pf 1st	114½	12000 TSH-KC 1st tr	78
1000 M-StP 1st So Minn div	118	5000 Tex P 2d inc	21¼
4000 do SW 6s	117¼	3000 Terml RR of St L con 5s	103½
6000 MK-T 1st 4s	85@85½	2000 UP 1st '96	108¼@108⅝
5000 do 2d	60⅝	15000 do of '97	108¼@108⅝
6000 M-O new	118	20000 do of '98	108⅝
50000 do gm 4s	67	1000 UP ex sf 8s	97¼
14000 Mex Int 1st	74½@75	14000 U S Leath 6s	111¼
3000 M-StL 5s	101½	10000 Un El 1st	102
1000 MK-E 1st	93	8000 Wab 1st 5s	105¾@106
11000 N Ry Cal 5s	93⅛@93¼	8000 do 2d	75
5000 NY-BM 1st	105	6000 WNY-P gm	46⅝
1000 NYC deb 5s	108	23000 Wis Ct tr	47@47¼
1000 NYS-W term 1st	104	1000 WU cal tr 5s	109¼
27000 NP 3d CP	71@71¼	10000 WV-P 5s	111
4000 Ohio So 1st	92¼	1000 WS gtd 4s	107⅝

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Sterling Is Weaker and the Clearing-House Rate 4 Per Cent.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Sterling is ¼ weaker and there is change in the general money market. The usual quotations follow: Call loans, 4@5 per cent; time loans, 3½@5½ per cent; clearing-house rate, 4 per cent. Bond sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	4,200	16¼	16¼	15⅞	16⅛
*Amn. Sugar	2,300	103½	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝
Do pfd	225	98¼	98½	98	98
Bost. & Mont. Min.	6,400	72	72⅝	70⅝	72¼
Butte Mining	400	15¼	15⅛	15	15⅛
Bay State Gas	2,000	10	10	9⅝	9⅝
Bell Tel.	175	200	203	200	202⅝
Bost. & Maine	100	176	176	176	176
Cripple	300	45	45	45	45
C., B. & Q.	1,000	82⅝	82¼	82¼	82⅝
Chi. Junct. Ry.	30	98½	98¼	98½	98⅛
Fitch. R. R. pfd	30	93	93	93	93
Gen. Electric	900	30	30¼	29¼	30
Do pfd	40	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
Ill. Steel	50	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
Kearsarge Mining	100	15	15	15	15
Merced	150	32½	33	32¼	32¼
Mex. Cent.	1,700	11	11	10⅝	10⅝
Pullman	60	164	164	163	163
Quincy Mining	100	125	125	125	125
Tamarack Mining	95	129⅝	129½	129⅝	129⅝
Tamarack Jr. Min.	25	15	15	15	15
Union Pac.	250	6⅝	6⅞	6	6⅝
West End R. R.	1,550	70	70⅝	70	70½
Wolverine	600	6⅞	7	6⅝	6⅞
Wis. Cent.	150	4½	4¼	4¼	4½

*Ex-div.

BONDS.

18000 Atch 4s	76⅝@⅞	4000 Mex C 4s	68
25000 do 2d	25⅝@26	20000 do 1st inc	20¼@½
20000 Gas 2d 6s	80@81	6000 Wis C 5s	48

Railroad Dividends Declared.

New York, Dec. 12.—The directors of the Denver and Rio Grande declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock. This is the first payment on the preferred stock for several years. The Minneapolis and St. Louis has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on the first preferred and a semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent on the second preferred stock.

SAY VOTES ARE PLEDGED

FRIENDS OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC ORDINANCE GIVE TIPS.

Rumor It Is Planned to Put the Measure Through the Council Monday Night, Whatever Commissioner Kent's Report—Revocations and Evidences of Fraud—Progress of Boulevard Petition — Three-Cent Fares for Standing Room in Cars.

There is great uneasiness among those Aldermen who are depending on the Central Electric ordinance for a little Christmas money. Since Monday night some of them have been more than anxious to learn just where they stand.

In order to brace them up the tip was sent out yesterday that enough votes had been pledged to put the measure through. In this connection it is generally understood also an effort will be made to pass it at the next meeting without regard to Commissioner Kent's report.

Commissioner Kent says he thinks his report on property frontage will be ready by that time, that is, it may and it may not. No petition for East Jackson street has been received yet. None has ever been filed with the City Clerk, except for the Government Building site. That was placed in Ald. Keats' hands ten days ago. It has not been seen or heard of since.

Commissioner Kent refuses to say anything about his report, whether it will be favorable or unfavorable. The impression has gone out, based on strong intimations, revocations have been recognized by the Commissioner and where signatures of persons, not actual property-owners, were found he struck them off, that his report will show less than a majority of frontage in nearly every mile.

As for Jackson street between the river and Halsted street it is now claimed, with the frauds discovered and the revocations filed, the company lacks several hundred feet of having a majority.

The 100 feet accredited to Thomas A. Smith, although he only signed for twenty-five feet, has been wiped out. In addition, the Commissioner refuses to allow 200 feet of river, alleged to have been signed for by the Pennsylvania railroad company. Then Dr. Bash takes off 150 feet, signed for by his agents without authority. Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. De Koven, and others have revoked another 150 feet, thus bringing the losses on that short half mile of street up to 600 feet. Some of the smaller holders, having an aggregate frontage of over 200 feet, have also withdrawn their consents.

Commissioner Downey said last evening something over 500 feet had been secured on the boulevard petition and it was not put in active circulation until yesterday morning.

Without Jackson street the Central Electric does not care about a franchise. At least, that is what its friends say. The scheme of the Council, therefor, it is argued, is to pass the order despite Mr. Kent's report, and on the strength of one it is expected will be made by the Committee on Streets and Alleys West.

RECEIVE PERMIT TO LAY TRACKS.

Chicago and Englewood Company Preparing for Extensive Work.

Officials of the Chicago and Englewood company called on Commissioner Kent yesterday and obtained a permit to lay tracks in all streets named in the ordinance passed last spring, except One Hundred and Third street, where there is a dispute between them and the Calumet Electric people.

The road is to operate in Hyde Park and the old Town of Lake. Application for the permit was made by E. F. Cragin, President of the company. It covers the following streets:

Sixty-seventh street, from Vernon avenue to its intersection with Vincennes avenue; thence to South Chicago avenue; southeasterly to Cottage Grove avenue, commencing at the intersection of South Chicago avenue with Keefe avenue; thence southwesterly to Calumet avenue; west on Sixty-ninth street to Calumet avenue; north to Sixty-seventh street; also on Sixty-seventh street, from State street east to Vernon avenue; and from Vincennes avenue east to Cottage Grove avenue; also on Calumet avenue, from Keefe avenue southeast to Vincennes avenue; thence south to Seventy-first street to Cottage Grove avenue; also on the alley running parallel with and adjoining the southwesterly line of the right of way of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway company; thence southeast along said alley to Evans avenue; thence south to Seventy-second street; east to Cottage Grove avenue; north to the alley above mentioned; northwest to Evans avenue; and on State street, from the intersection of Vincennes road south to Ninety-fifth street; on Ninety-fifth street to its intersection with Michigan avenue; also commencing at the intersection of Seventy-ninth and State streets, thence west on Vincennes road, southwesterly to One Hundred and Seventh street, and on Eighty-seventh street from Cottage Grove avenue west to Vincennes road; thence north to Eighty-sixth place; west to Sangamon street; north to Eighty-sixth street; west to Loomis street; thence south to Ninety-fifth street; east to Front street; south to Ninety-ninth street; west to Winston avenue; southeasterly to Vincennes road; also on Wood street from One Hundred and Third street south to One Hundred and Seventh street, and on One Hundred and Eleventh street from Indiana avenue west to city limits; also on Vernon avenue to Sixty-third street; also on Vincennes road to private property; also on Cottage Grove avenue at Seventy-second street to a point between Seventy-second street and the alley running parallel with and adjoining the southwesterly line of the right of way of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad company; also on Vincennes avenue from Eighty-sixth place to One Hundred and Seventh street, the track to be built upon the east twenty-five feet of said avenue; also the right to connect its tracks with the tracks of its own or other systems of railway or private property at Vernon avenue and Sixty-third street and Sixty-third and State streets; and at Eighty-seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue; and at One Hundred and Eleventh street, and at Ninety-fifth street, and at each and all of said streets.

OPINIONS OF C. L. BONNEY'S SCHEME.

Aldermen Inclined to Oppose Municipal Ownership of Street Car Lines.

There is said to be a poor outlook for Aldermanic support of the new ordinance which provides for the municipal ownership of a street car line in Twenty-second street from the river to the lake-front.

Vice-President C. L. Bonney of the General railway company is the father of the ordinance. He admits he has a selfish interest in the measure, because he would like to lease the tracks from the city in order to give an outlet for his street car line, which starts in Lawndale and runs due east in Twenty-second street to a jumping-off place on the west bank of the South Branch of the Chicago River.

The Aldermen are almost a unit against it. No objections are offered to the ordinance, as far as it relates to Twenty-second street, but they see in it danger of establishing a precedent which might in some way affect street car legislation in the future.

Ald. McCarthy, as soon as he understood its great possibilities, exclaimed: "If that sort of business is ever started in this town an Alderman couldn't live here—that's right! If the city owned the street cars or the tracks everybody would want to be conductor."

Ald. Utesch said: "Municipal ownership of street car lines is all right if it can be fixed so that every Alderman can have his share of the patronage. Otherwise I am against the whole scheme."

Ald. O'Neil said: "Let the city control the street cars and then every charitable institution and all the churches will have the right to free transportation. A pretty scheme, indeed."

City Clerk Van Cleave expressed the opinion the City Council would vote almost unanimously against the ordinance.

THREE CENTS FOR STANDING ROOM.

Ald. Merchant Purposes Introducing an Ordinance to Increase Sittings.

"No seat, no fare," has been the cry for a long time against the street car companies. But nobody has ever been able to get the matter taken up by the Council.

Now comes Ald. Merchant with a scheme which, providing there is no law against it, he proposes embodying in an ordinance. It is to compel the street car companies to furnish seats enough or make a 3-cent fare for passengers who are forced to stand up.

"I believe," said the Alderman, "something of this kind can be adopted and put into force with good effect. It would certainly induce these corporations to furnish better facilities than they do now. The number of cars run on some lines does not accomodate half the passengers with seats at any time. Going home last evening I had to stand all the way from Madison to Forty-fifth street and it tired me worse than a hard day's work.

"What of these women, clerks in stores, who are on their feet all day? Plenty of them never get a seat in the car going home at night. I propose to find out what can be done towards improving the condition of things. The passenger that has to stand ought not to pay as much as the one who sits down. So I am preparing an ordinance on the subject and may introduce it next Monday night."

PAMPHLET FOR THE UNION LOOP.

Illustrates Approaches to High Buildings and Use of Surface Electric Cars.

The promoters of the Union Loop company yesterday issued an illustrated pamphlet of twenty-six pages on the subject of the loop on Van Buren street. One of the cuts shows a bridge connection between the Rialto Building and the structure, descriptive, so it is explained, of the manner in which large buildings can be connected with the road so as to make them accessible to passengers without compelling the latter to climb stairs. Arrangements, it is said in the book, will be made for a covered way into the Rock Island depot and into such buildings and stores as favor the enterprise.

The plans of bringing surface electric cars upon the structure by means of an elevated track are illustrated and described.

A letter is published, said to have been written by O. F. Aldis under date of Dec. 20, 1894, in warm approval of the loop project, but apparently referring to Wabash avenue. Mr. Aldis at the recent organization of the Van Buren street property-owners took a prominent part in voicing the opposition to the use of that street.

AT WORK ON UNION LOOP STATIONS.

Workmen Put in Piers at Two Points in Fifth Avenue.

The Union Loop company was at work yesterday putting in concrete piers at Madison street and Fifth avenue and in Fifth avenue between Lake and Randolph streets, where elevated stations will be located. The right of way for the loop is said to include the right to locate stations at these points.

It is said nothing more than putting in the piers is to be done until the elevated structure itself is erected. The road will also have a station at Quincy street. The station at Lake street and Fifth avenue is but a temporary structure.

Men were also at work yesterday putting in the remainder of the foundations on Fifth avenue between Madison and Washington for the elevated structure itself. This work has been delayed on account of the eight pneumatic tubes of the City Press Association. These tubes were drawn out and removed several feet to the west under the cable tracks.

ALD. M'CARTHY HAS DECLARED WAR.

Wants Better Car Service in Wentworth Avenue and Halsted Street.

Ald. McCarthy has declared war on the Chicago City railway company and says his entire Stock-Yards constituency will back him up to any limit he may wish to go. What the Alderman wants is better car service on the Wentworth avenue and Halsted street lines, and in order to get it he introduced a resolution in the Council last Monday night calling for the appointment of a committee to confer with the street car management. Ald. McCarthy, Stuckart, Marrener, Deist, and Greenacre were named, but they have done nothing yet.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 9	15,118	276	55,703	18,194
Tuesday, Dec. 10	6,268	336	29,983	18,372
Wednesday, Dec. 11	16,008	349	49,608	17,036
Thursday, Dec. 12	12,000	400	37,000	13,000
Week thus far	49,380	1,361	172,294	66,577
Same pe'd last week	53,944	2,129	169,158	61,545
Same period 1894	54,174	1,717	125,727	53,047
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 9	3,474	14	6,093	1,720
Tuesday, Dec. 10	1,666	10	1,019	2,048
Wednesday, Dec. 11	3,799	77	4,808	1,730
Thursday, Dec. 12	3,600	.....	5,500	1,500
Week thus far	12,539	101	18,015	6,998
Same pe'd last week	13,380	330	23,443	9,074
Same period 1894	12,679	118	28,622	6,531

Today's receipts are estimated at 5,000 cattle, 32,000 hogs, and 9,000 sheep.

Cattle—Texas cattle sold at $2.70@3.65 for 800@1,214-lb steers; stockers and feeders at $2.25@3.40. Christmas cattle averaging 1,350@1,667 lbs sold at $4.90@5.25, with fancy 1,056@1,090-lb yearlings at $4.75. Steers averaging 1,520@1,800 lbs sold at $3.50@4.50, and steers averaging 902@1,400 lbs at $3.00@4.50, bulk at $3.65@4.20. Wyoming rangers sold at $2.75@3.25 for cows and heifers and $3.00@3.40 for steers.

Hogs—Heavy sold at $3.30@3.55 and light and mixed at $3.35@3.52½. Bulk of hogs at $3.45@3.50. Pigs sold at $2.30@3.50.

Sheep—Lambs sold at $2.25@4.40, bulk, $4.00@4.25; native sheep, $1.50@3.50, bulk, $2.75@3.00; Westerns, $2.40@3.25, bulk, $2.90@3.15.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,300. Market slow; lower; almost everything sold. Native beef steers, $3.00@4.50; Westerns, $2.75@3.75; Texans, $2.25@3.40; cows and heifers, $2.40@3.25; canners, $1.25@2.40; stockers and feeders, $2.60@3.40; calves, $2.50@5.00; bulls, stags, etc., $1.50@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,200. Market a shade higher, active; all sold. Heavy, $3.30@3.35; mixed, $3.25@3.30; light, $3.20@3.32½; pigs, $3.00@3.30; bulk of sales, $3.30@3.32½. Sheep—Receipts, 250. Market steady. Natives, $2.25@3.25; Westerns, $2.00@3.00; common and stock sheep, $1.75@2.75; lambs, $3.00@4.25.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800; shipments, 3,200. Market steady. Texas steers, $3.25@3.40; Texas cows, $2.00@2.45; beef steers, $3.00@4.35; native cows, $1.25@3.25; stockers and feeders, $2.60@3.50; bulls, $2.10@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 12,300; shipments, 400. Market strong, 5c higher; bulk of sales, $3.30@3.40; heavies, $3.00@3.42½; packers, $3.30@3.42½; mixed, $3.25@3.40; lights, $3.15@3.35; Yorkers, $3.25@3.35; pigs, $2.75@3.25. Sheep—Receipts, 2,100; shipments, 1,700. Muttons, $3.00@4.10; lambs, $2.00@3.60.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800. Strong and active. Native beeves, $3.25@4.75; cows and heifers, $1.85@3.25; Texas steers, $2.40@3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market firm. Heavy, $3.25@3.45; mixed, $3.10@3.40; light, $3.20@3.40. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200. Natives, $2.25@3.25; Southerns, $2.00@3.10.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Speculation Is Flat and Mines Lead the Fall.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—All the speculative markets were flat today, closing at about the worst. Mines led the fall on heavy sales from Paris, followed by a scare here, accompanied by rumors of serious difficulty in obtaining laborers at the Transvaal mines. These rumors, however, are partly discredited and are attributed to the bears.

Americans were flat, closing at the lowest. The Reading scheme will probably be issued here late on Monday. The Bank of England's coin and bullion is up this week £386,000; £449,000 in gold was the net import for the week, so a little cash has gone into home circulation. The details of the gold movement for the week are £710,000 in bars and United States coin bought; £9,000 imported from Paris; £200,000 exported to the Cape; £31,000 to Roumania; £10,000 to Argentina; and £29,000 in Spanish coin sold.

Closing consols for money, 106 13-16; do for the account, 106⅞; Canadian Pacific, 55⅛; Erie, 12⅝; Erie 2ds, 76; Ill. Central, 99; Mexican ordinary, 17; St. Paul common, 76; New York Central, 102¼; Pennsylvania, 55¼; Reading, 4⅝; Mexican Central new 4s, 71⅛; bar silver, 30d per oz. Money, ¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills and for three months' bills, 13-16 per cent.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 230.25; Madrid, 17.62; Lisbon, 27; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 107.25; Vienna, 103. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today, £290,000.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Three per cent rentes, 101f 37½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22½c for checks. The markets were flat from start to finish. A large speculative bull account was closed.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France, issued today, shows the following changes, as compared with the previous account: Notes in circulation, decrease, 32,075,000 francs; Treasury accounts, current, increase, 3,300,000 francs; gold in hand, decrease, 425,000 francs; bills discounted, increase, 14,150,000 francs; silver in hand, increase, 1,175,000 francs.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The markets were flat. Money is becoming dearer and there is a possibility of gold coming from London or America. Exchange on London, 8 days' sight, 20 marks 41 pfennigs.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Quotations from New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Bulwer, 10c; Chollar, 20c; Crown Point, 20c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.05; Deadwood, 70c; Gould and Curry, 40c; Hale and Norcross, 80c; Homestake, $20.00; Iron Silver, 25c asked; Mexican, 30c; Ontario, $1.50; Ophir, $1.20; Plymouth, 25c asked; Quicksilver, $2.00; do preferred, $16.50 asked; Sierra Nevada, 60c; Standard, $1.50; Union Consolidated, 45c; Yellow Jacket, 30c.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—Allouez Mining company, 30c; Atlantic, $16.00; Boston and Montana, $72.00; Butte and Boston, $15.12½; Calumet and Hecla, $305.00; Franklin, $13.00; Kearsarge, $14.25; Osceola, $25.75; Quincy, $124.00; Tamarack, $127.00; Wolverine, $6.75.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 10c; Alpha Consolidated, 18c; Andes, 19c; Belcher, 29c; Best and Belcher, 50c; Bodie Consolidated, 36c; Bullion, 11c; Caledonia, 6c; Challenge Consolidated, 24c; Chollar, 20c; Confidence, 75c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.15; Consolidated Imperial, 1c; Crown Point, 17c; Exchequer, 7c; Gould and Curry, 30c; Hale and Norcross, 81c; Julia, 2c; Justice, 8c; Kentuck Consolidated, 4c; Mexican, 36c; Mono, 9c; Mount Diablo, 15c; Occidental Consolidated, 40c; Ophir, $1.20; Overman, 9c; Potosi, 54c; Savage, 35c; Scorpion, 2c; Sierra Nevada, 51c; Union Consolidated, 46c; Yellow Jacket, 25c; [illegible].

RAILWAY NEWS.

ANOTHER TRANS-MISSOURI RATE WAR HAS BROKEN OUT.

Although the New Passenger Agreement Is Not More than Two Weeks Old a Deal Has Been Inaugurated Which Knocks Out All the Arrangements Made—Rio Grande Western and Union Pacific Are the Principals in the Trouble—Railway News.

Although the new trans-Missouri passenger agreement is not more than two weeks old, yet another rate war has just been inaugurated which knocks all the arrangements made for the maintenance of rates hereafter into smithereens. Notice was given by the Rio Grande Western yesterday that it will pay hereafter a commission to ticket brokers of $5 for each first-class ticket sold over its line from Salt Lake City and other Utah points to Colorado common points and of $10 a ticket to Missouri River points.

The Rio Grande Western railroad officials charge the Union Pacific with having placed in brokers' hands large blocks of tickets from Montana points via Salt Lake City, Ogden, and Colorado points to the Missouri River, and which were being manipulated and scalped so as to deprive the Rio Grande of a large share of the legitimate business from Utah points to the East. The fact that the Rio Grande Western pays a commission of $10 to brokers from Utah as far east as the Missouri River shows it has the support in its fight against the Union Pacific of all the trans-Missouri lines.

Both the Union Pacific and the Rio Grande Western are parties to the new agreement adopted two weeks ago, which extends the jurisdiction of the Western Passenger Association to Utah points. The Rio Grande Western was reluctant to join the new association, because it feared the Union Pacific would not be fair, but, being assured by General Passenger Agent Lomax that the Union Pacific was most earnest in its desire to maintain agreed rates, it consented to become a member.

The unfortunate thing about this fight is the people will have to pay just as high rates as before, and the ticket brokers get all the benefit, and will reap a rich harvest.

TRUST ARBITRATORS ARE CHOSEN.

Commissioners Not Yet Named—Managers Will Probably Meet Today.

New York, Dec. 12.—Pursuant to a call a meeting of the new Joint Traffic Association, formed by the recent consolidation of the Trunk line and the Central Traffic Association, was held today. President Roberts presided. At the close of the meeting it was announced that the following gentlemen had been chosen arbitrators of the new association: J. F. Goddard of New York, Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey, and ex-Gov. Jacob D. Cox of Ohio. Frank H. Hoyt was elected Secretary to the Board of Control.

There was no meeting of the Board of Managers today, but they will probably meet tomorrow. It is hardly likely they will name the Commissioners for some time. The Board of Control will meet subject to the call of the Chair.

The new Joint Traffic Association Jan. 1 will begin its five years' agreement to control the policy of thousands of miles of railroads, and settle all questions and differences by arbitration.

The new association will have jurisdiction over all traffic, passenger and freight, to, from, or through the Western terminal of the trunk lines. The managers will pass on all applications for changes in rates and rules, and their action upon all questions, except as to rates and fares, will be subject to appeal to the Board of Arbitrators. The Board of Control will decide appeals in regard to rates and fares.

Should any of the roads violate the agreement a fine will be imposed.

More Home-Seekers' Excursions.

Lines in the Central Traffic Association have agreed on two additional home-seekers' excursions to all points in Texas to run in connection with those recently authorized by the Western and Southwestern lines. Rates will be one first-class regular fare for the round-trip, plus $2. The one fare is to be collected by the selling agent, and the $2 by the agent at destination when issuing certificate, making return portion of ticket good for passage. The minimum round-trip rate to be collected by selling agent to be $7. The dates of sale will be Jan. 14, and Jan. 28, 1896.

Phoenix Road Is Organized.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Santa Fé, Prescott and Pœnix railroad the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: President and General Manager, F. M. Murphy; Vice-President, D. M. Ferry; Secretary and Treasurer, C. C. Bowen; Assistant Secretary, F. J. Sarmiento; General Counsel, G. W. Kretzinger; Chief Engineer, W. A. Doake; Executive committee, F. M. Murphy, C. C. Bowen, and N. K. Fairbank.

Rockwell Gets a New Position.

The Western Passenger Association has created the position of Auditor, and the place has been given to C. H. Rockwell, late General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus. Mr. Rockwell will also be the Auditor of the Transcontinental Passenger Association. He is an expert in passenger and ticket affairs.

Not Backed by the St. Paul Road.

General Manager A. J. Earling of the Milwaukee and St. Paul says there is no truth in the report from Waukegan that his company is to be used as the connection of the proposed Chicago and Wisconsin Inland Lake Electric railroad from Libertyville to Chicago.

Apps Goes to Canadian Pacific.

William Apps, who for the last five years has had charge of the car department of the Illinois Central, has been appointed Master Carbuilder of the Canadian Pacific, and leaves tomorrow for Montreal.

George B. Reeve Nails a Canard.

A private dispatch from Traffic Manager Reeve of the Chicago and Grand Trunk says there is no truth in the report that he had been selected to represent the Grand Trunk system on the Board of Control of the new trunk line trust.

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ANSWERED BY ALTGELD

GOVERNOR TELLS W. A. GILES WHY HE PARDONED TWO CONVICTS.

Formal Letter to the Civic Federation in Reply to the Open Document Asking Why McNulty and Chapman Were Released from the Penitentiary—Governor Poses as Champion of the Poor and Asks Some Sharp Questions of the Federation.

Gov. Altgeld yesterday made formal answer to the open letter of rebuke addressed to him by W. A. Giles of the Civic Federation relative to the pardon of McNulty and Chapman, the Democratic intimidators at the last election. The Governor poses in the document as the friend and champion of the poor and the agent of reform.

He says, as the ground for his act of clemency, that the trial of the men was not a public prosecution, but a partisan prosecution, in which the courts were prostituted for the furtherance of party interests—the party the Governor does not belong to. Incidentally he makes a thrust at the Civic Federation. It is the corrupt rich, he says, who are responsible for rottenness in public life, and he charges substantially that the federation is not without taint, since some of its members are stockholders in corporations which spent money to corrupt officials and secure or defeat legislation for personal ends.

The Letter in Full.

The letter follows:

"Dec. 11.—William A. Giles—Dear Sir: Your letter of Saturday, published in Sunday's papers, reached me on Monday. You complain of the pardoning of McNulty and Chapman. I have never yet taken any notice of personal attacks upon me on account of my official action, and I do not care to do so now, but you say that from the course pursued by me in regard to legislation, from our pleasant personal intercourse, and from some of my utterances upon reform, you had confidently hoped for better things from me. In a sense your letter has the air of a friend who is aggrieved, and it may be that upon this ground common civility requires me to notice it.

"Let me say first, these men were pardoned because in my judgment justice required it, and my course in this case is based upon the same principles that have guided me in everything else that I have done, and that is, to do what I believe to be absolutely right, and never for a moment ask whether my act will meet with the approval or disapproval of any man or organization of men.

"A moment's reflection will satisfy you that I had nothing in the world to gain by granting these pardons. If it pleased any Democrats it is sufficient to say that they were already my friends. On the other hand, I knew full well that the facts would be misrepresented to the public so that many good men, like yourself, who may have a kindly feeling towards me, would be more than grieved. I knew full well that it would be used for partisan capital, for nearly everything that I do is for a time, at least, misrepresented.

"For example, the records show that, in proportion to the number of convicts in our prison, the pardons and commutations granted by me each year are only a little more than half of what they have been on an average for twenty years before the beginning of this administration. The records show that I have been more strict in this regard than had been the practice for twenty years preceding me, yet the partisan press, by deliberate and wilful misrepresentation and by dishonest insinuations, has made the impression upon the public mind that I have run riot in the matter of pardoning prisoners.

"This particular application for pardon came up in the usual way. I could have shirked it, but I have thus far shirked nothing since I have been in office and I could see no good reason for beginning at present.

He Takes Up McNulty.

"Now take the case of McNulty, charged with assault and interfering with voters. The undisputed facts as stated by all sides and even by the Judge were that he had been induced to enter a plea of guilty on the express assurance by attorneys for the Civic Federation, who were prosecuting the case, that he should only be fined and could then go home, but instead of being fined he was sent to the penitentiary. There were two lawyers getting $100 a day each for conducting the prosecution, they were assisted by a number of detectives to hunt up the evidence, and they were backed by ample money to supply everything needed. Had they believed that they could convict McNulty of any serious offense they would have put him on trial. The very fact that they went to him and made the offer shows that they did not believe they could convict him of any serious crime. McNulty protested his innocence, emphatically denied every charge against him, but he was poor, he had already lost many weeks' time in this matter, it was necessary for him to get to doing something, and when he was told if he would enter a plea of guilty he would simply be fined and then he could go home he agreed to do it and he withdrew his plea of not guilty and put in a plea of guilty upon that express condition.

"Some of the lawyers state positively that all this was done with the knowledge and consent of the Judge. The Judge himself says he had heard about the agreement outside of court and had told Mr. Miller that he (the Judge) would not agree to be bound by outside arrangements. No matter where the exact blame may lie, after McNulty had been induced to put in this plea, then the Judge did sentence him to the penitentiary and refused to allow the plea to be withdrawn and to give McNulty a trial, so that we have the spectacle, in a court of justice, of a man being tricked out of a trial and being entrapped into the penitentiary. At least one of the attorneys for the Civic Federation condemned this, and the State's-Attorney calls it an outrage.

"It is easy to call McNulty hard names, but remember he was never tried or convicted of anything. But even if he were guilty the law would still require that he must have a fair trial before he is sentenced to the penitentiary. Now, Mr. Giles, I have too much respect for you to believe that you in your heart approve of this proceeding.

Chapman's "Challenging."

"As to Chapman he was known to be a man of good character, and he was charged with obstructing or delaying voters by means of unreasonable challenging. It appeared that nearly all of the voters in that precinct were foreigners, whose names did not appear correctly upon the register lists, and whenever a voter appeared who gave his name differently from what it appeared on the list Chapman challenged him and required him to show his identity. Naturally this would produce some delay, yet notwithstanding that, there were nearly 400 votes polled in that precinct. His offense, if there was any, consisted in carrying his challenging too far. If, for the moment, we assume that this was so, then, according to Judge Tuley, this was an offense punishable only by a fine of $50 if committed outside of Chicago, and an offense which had been committed at every election by both parties for many years and had never been considered a criminal offense and no one had ever been prosecuted for it. Now let us further assume that the prosecution in this case was prompted by honest motives, then, under all circumstances, the question would be whether he should in the first instance have been sent to the penitentiary at all or not, and having been sent there then whether any possible good can come to the State by his further detention. I say that would have been the question under the assumed circumstances.

"Looks at the Facts."

"Now let us look at the facts. There were hundreds of Republican challengers over the city at the same election. All of them challenged to the full extent of their inclination, scores of them went as far as Chapman did, yet not one of them was indicted. Two policemen were indicted for interfering with voters at that election and the evidence against them was so strong that the jury found them guilty and sentenced them to the penitentiary, but it was then discovered that they were Republicans, and the records of the court show that the verdict has been set aside and they are at large. Instead of an attempt to prosecute violators of the law, the whole proceeding seemed to take the form of a partisan prosecution of one political party, using the machinery of justice in an effort to get an advantage over the other political party.

"I shall not enumerate all of the facts in the case, but allow me to quote to you what Judge Tuley, who presided over the trial, says of it: 'The trial of this case has been the most disagreeable that I have been called upon to preside over. Disagreeable because of the extreme partisanship which the case has developed on both sides. It is like a private litigation or a case of slander for damages. It is the last case in which I will ever permit a special State's-Attorney or attorneys to appear alone in a prosecution. The speech of the opening counsel for the prosecution was certainly of a very objectionable nature, and I am not prepared to say that had it been the concluding speech I would not have felt compelled on that account to have overturned the verdict.' Mr. Forrest did overstep the limit entirely, and I think he would not have done so had he been in the position of the regular State's-Attorney. For that reason I think hereafter I shall not permit any specially retained attorney to act as State's-Attorney.'

"This statement of the Judge alone shows that instead of the trial being a public prosecution it was in the nature of a private, partisan persecution, backed up by large funds of money, worked up by hired detectives, and conducted by specially employed lawyers. Certainly, Mr. Giles, you do not believe that this kind of a proceeding is calculated to create respect in the public mind for the law and for its tribunals, and when this is considered in connection with the fact that hundreds of Republicans had done exactly what Chapman did and that only Democrats were prosecuted, the whole proceeding becomes still more repugnant to every sense of justice.

"You say that the mere fact that some Republican scoundrels were not punished is no reason for turning out Democratic scoundrels who were fairly tried and convicted. This is certainly correct. It is the want of fairness that is complained of here. The very essence of justice is fairness. Robbed of this none will respect it, it must affect all alike, and its methods must be alike toward all, and whenever this is not the case then it ceases to be justice, and I believe you will admit that when a practice is once established of indicting several hundred men of one political party and shielding those of the other party, and doing this with the regularity with which the seasons come, as has been the case in Chicago for four or five years, that then the element of fairness is wanting, and the machinery of the courts is prostituted, especially when it turns out, as it has in nearly every case in the past, that the indicted men have been discharged because there is no evidence against them.

Hits the Federation.

"You ask sarcastically in what month of the year prosecutions of this character might be conducted in order to be free from the charge of influencing elections. I will say that both the law and the Almighty contemplate that a wrongdoer can be punished any week, or even any day of the year, but that no calendar has yet been made by men which has upon it a time in which the machinery of justice can safely be robbed of its high functions and prostituted to partisan purposes.

"I do not wish in the least to reflect upon you nor upon any of the honorable men and women connected with your association who had no other ambition than to serve their country and fondly imagined they were doing so, but the outside world noticed that in the rear of these respectable people there were a few unseen hands which were directing the detectives and manipulating the whole situation and which presented such evidence only as they saw fit to your body, to the committees, to the lawyers, and to the court, and these hands would have been powerless if some respectable body of men and women had not unconsciously lent them their influence.

"You say the conditions in our great city of Chicago are deplorable, that there is rottenness, plundering, corruption everywhere. I agree with you. This is foreign to the subject, but as you have introduced it, let me ask who caused this rottenness and this corruption? Not the poor, not the great masses of the people—it was the corrupting hand of unscrupulous wealth which, no matter how infamous its work, always wore the glove of respectability. That is to a great extent the source of this corruption which is destroying us.

His Parting Shots.

"In recent years we have witnessed the remarkable spectacle of men who made great pretensions of respectability bribing the Assessor, bribing City Councils, corrupting public officers, debauching Legislatures, all for personal advantage, and then turning around and contributing money for the prosecution of small offenders; and if you will look over the list of subscribers to the large sum your association raised you will find there the names of some men who are stockholders in various corporations which spent money in Chicago and at Springfield to secure legislation, to defeat legislation, which spent money to corrupt public officials in order to gain an unjust advantage and which then paid to its stockholders the fruits that were obtained by bribery and corruption.

"If your association desires to right some of the great wrongs of the age and to rescue our institutions from destruction why do you not look occasionally toward the source of the evil?

"Let me say in conclusion that it is not the small offenders and it is not the common people who destroy the institutions of government anywhere, but in all countries, in all times, and in all nations it has been the unscrupulous and dishonest rich and the professional and semi-professional class that courts this favor who destroyed the institutions of their country. It is the class that clothes robbery with respectability, bribery with pretense, and corruption with patriotism. Very respectfully,

"JOHN P. ALTGELD."

Mr. Giles' Comment.

Mr. Giles, after a careful reading of the letter, said:

"The letter covers many new subjects and calls for and deserves careful consideration. Many of the charges made should properly be answered by those who were directly concerned and who have personal knowledge of the facts. The Governor is certainly mistaken in assuming, as he does, that the investigation and prosecution of the election frauds was conducted on a partisan basis, and I believe he is equally mistaken in the conclusion he draws from certain half stated or misstated facts."

FOR VIOLATING SMOKE ORDINANCE.

List of Fifty New Offenders Handed Prosecuting Attorney.

The largest list of smoke ordinance violators ever sued by the city was put in the hands of City Prosecuting Attorney Tatge yesterday. It contains the names of fifty offenders. Taken together with the thirty-five cases now on trial, this swells the number of suits against smoke producers to eighty-five. Following is the list:

L. C. Huck, Harrison and Halsted streets.
C. M. Brega, No. 1241 State street.
Vilas & Robbins, No. 925 South Halsted street.
John B. Sherwood, No. 244 West Polk street.
C. L. Willoughby, No. 1243 Wabash avenue.
Manhattan Brewery, Thirty-ninth street and Emerald avenue.
James Briggs, Twentieth and Sangamon streets.
J. McJohn, No. 142 West Lake street.
The Chicago Rawhide Manufacturing company, No. 76 East Ohio street.
Armour Elevator company, Goose Island and Division street.
Jones & McLaughlin, Green street and Chicago and Northwestern railroad.
Chicago Hardware Manufacturing company, No. 29 Erie street.
S. Parmley, No. 187 Market street.
Hales & Curtis, Cherry and North Branch streets.
Hotel del Prado, Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue.
Portland Flats, No. 290 Sixtieth street.
W. A. Wiebolt, No. 937 Milwaukee avenue.
People's Institute, No. 868 West Van Buren street.
Ingram Hotel, Sixtieth street and Washington avenue.
D. S. Davis, No. 346 Wabash avenue.
Carl Corper Brewing company, Thirty-ninth and Union streets.
Columbia Building, No. 4106 Cottage Grove avenue.
Rossmore Hotel, No. 1841 Wabash avenue.
Cambridge Hotel, Thirty-ninth street and Ellis avenue.
Van Platten & Dick, Twenty-second and Loomis streets.
L. C. Huck, Eighteenth and Canal streets.
Fulton Machine Works, Twentieth and May streets.
P. O. Stensland, No. 291 Carpenter street.
C. W. Straight, No. 703 Center avenue.
Heath & Milligan, No. 901 Seward street.
C. Schustek, North Branch and Division street.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller, Peoria and Fulton streets.
Granada Hotel, Rush and East Ohio streets.
Olbrich & Golbeck, No. 84 Ashland avenue.
Globe Iron Works, No. 35 Indiana avenue.
G. Stevens, No. 6040 Oglesby avenue.
H. M. Elliott, No. 6034 Langley avenue.
W. J. Edwards, No. 73 North Ashland avenue.
H. Goff, No. 11 South Canal street.
J. B. Legnard, No. 6106 Ellis avenue.
Lamphier Hotel, Sixty-sixth street and Oglesby avenue.
H. M. Elliott, No. 6050 Langley avenue.
Harrison Bros., No. 45 Lake street.
E. Hess, No. 377 Carroll avenue.
W. Savage, No. 42 Michigan street.
Thomas Flats, Sixtieth street and Madison avenue.
Winslow Bros. & Co., No. 368 Carroll avenue.
M. Schultz Cabinet company, No. 193 Superior street.
W. Hermann, No. 91 Cornell street.
Western Warehousing company, La Salle and North Water streets.
G. L. Peterson, No. 273 North Sangamon street.
James Stenson & Co., No. 166 South Clark street.
Central Bank Building, No. [illegible] Washington street.

NOT SURE THEY WANT IT

LOCAL DEMOCRATS HAVE LITTLE USE FOR THE CONVENTION.

Reasons Why the National Gathering Will Be Held in Some Eastern City, Probably New York—Gossip as to the Probable Nominee—If Not Cleveland, Then Whitney—Conditions in Illinois—Morrison and His Friends—Extra Session Talk.

It is exceedingly doubtful if the Chicago Democrats make an effort to capture the Democratic National convention. They have about made up their minds the convention will go to some Eastern city, probably to New York, and they don't want to go before the National committee and get beaten. The questions of geographical location and finances will cut but little figure with the Democrats. They appreciate the fact that the money issue is going to be the one thing of all others that will settle the location of the convention. The hard money Democrats have the National committeemen from all the Eastern States. They can swing Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Michigan, and probably Minnesota. They have the committeemen from about all the Southern States, Georgia being the only territory where the silverites amount to much in the South.

The National committeeman from Illinois, Mr. Ben T. Cable, is a hard money man. It will be seen, therefore, that the Democrats who favor a hard money platform have the control of the National committee, and it goes without saying they will not locate a convention in Chicago or St. Louis either if they can help it. The silver Democrats would come in from the West and make life burdensome for the brethren who believe in a gold money standard.

If Not Cleveland, Then Whitney.

The Democrats in Chicago know all these facts, and they are exceedingly lukewarm about trying to get the convention for Chicago. They think if Mr. Cleveland is not renominated that honor will fall upon William C. Whitney. The gentleman last named has a strong following among the National committeemen, and there is every reason why he will want the convention in New York City, his home. The Democrats in Illinois are by no means contented with themselves or each other. There will be a great fight over the delegation to the national convention in many of the districts. In some cases the issue will be "hard money and soft money." In others it will be "Cleveland or anti-Cleveland."

The dominant faction in the State administration will favor a plank in the national platform of a 16 to 1 variety. Of course no such thing will be done, because the hard money Democrats will be in the ascendency in the convention. The State administration will fight a third term for Mr. Cleveland, and it is about an even thing there will be a contest among the Democrats in every district in Illinois. The President's message recently sent to Congress has aroused the ire of a great many Democrats. Andy Hunter, the best stump speaker the Democrats have in Illinois, in referring to the matter the other day said it was "an application for membership to the Republican party." The Democratic State Central committee will get together pretty soon with a view of collecting its scattered sheep so as to make some kind of a fight next year. The outlook in Illinois is anything but promising to the average Democratic heart.

Leaders of the Party at Outs.

The feeling of the Democratic voters of Illinois is reasonably well known. The State administration faction is in control in nearly all the Congressional districts. Gov. Altgeld and Secretary Hinrichsen are not particularly friendly to Col. William R. Morrison. No particular reason for this feeling can be given. Col. Morrison had an hour's interview with Gov. Altgeld in Springfield during the State Fair. It was generally understood the session was none too pleasant. Aside from the Democrats controlled by the State machine Col. Morrison is the choice of the party in Illinois for the Presidential nomination. Many of Gov. Altgeld's personal friends and some of his appointees are for Morrison as against the world, nor do they make any concealment of their views on this question. Col. Morrison is particularly strong in the south and East. His friends want an early convention in Illinois and a ringing indorsement. The State Central committee can be handled by Gov. Altgeld and Mr. Hinrichsen as these gentlemen choose.

Have an Eye on Whitney's Barrel.

It must be remembered they are after Mr. Cable's official and political scalp, and the fact he espouses Morrison's cause and predicts an indorsement in Illinois may have the effect of an open war on the Presidential question. A few Chicago Democrats want to be with William C. Whitney because that gentleman has a barrel of huge dimensions. Altgeld and Hinrichsen will not fancy Whitney because he is supposed to be a gold bug and will be the candidate of the East as against the West. They dislike him, moreover, believing him to be the residuary legatee of Grover Cleveland.

These conditions may yet throw the State machine over to Morrison, although it will be with many reservations. It was said some time ago that the Morrison men had offered to accept as delegates to the National assemblage the men chosen at the silver convention of last summer to represent Illinois in a monetary convention when called, provided they were instructed to vote for Morrison. Col. Morrison's friends have pronounced this story a fabrication.

HE SAID NOTHING BUT SAWED WOOD

Mayor Swift Silent as to Allerton's Failure to Buy.

Eleven representatives of morning papers formed a semicircle around the desk at which Mayor Swift sat in the City Hall yesterday afternoon. The Mayor had just returned from Washington after a losing contest for a national convention. He was signing city bonds as fast as he could, and one of Controller Wetherell's clerks stood hard by watching the proceedings and incidentally the bonds.

Presently the Mayor looked up between signatures and saluted his visitors with "Good morning, gentlemen." Then the business of interviewing began in earnest.

"Mr. Mayor, what was the real reason Mr. Allerton did not buy the gold brick?" was shot at him by a young smooth-faced chap.

"What brick?"

"The gold convention brick."

"What convention?"

"The Republican convention."

"Who is Allerton?" queried the Mayor.

"Sam Allerton," was the answer; "Sam Allerton, the farmers' friend."

Mayor Swift made no answer, but kept on making money by signing bonds at a pace of $50,000 a minute.

Then eleven voices sang out to the accompaniment of twenty-two heels, "Sam Allerton; first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The Mayor wouldn't interview at all, but dodged questions hurled at him in all snapes and fashions. He wasn't going to commit himself in any way, and the only thing he said was that Chicago had a chance before the National committee. He vouchsafed, moreover, the information that the committeemen from Chicago paid their individual hotel bills.

Inasmuch as the Mayor did not want to talk, although he was disappointed over the outcome of the matter, those present indulged in little pleasantries among themselves. The consensus of opinion was that Mr. Allerton had caused the brick filings to be tested and seeing they did not come up to standard had refused to affix his "John Hancock" to Treasurer C. Bliss' little "I O U" for $100,000.

And now everybody is waiting for Samuel Allerton to come back to Chicago. The announcement was made at his office that he wouldn't return for a few days.

PROSPECTS OF EXTRA LEGISLATURE

Governor Indicates Conditions Under Which He Will Consider It.

Gov. Altgeld was in the city yesterday and was asked what were the prospects for an extra session of the Legislature. He said: "I think it was at the St. Andrew's banquet a week or more ago I was approached by Mayor Swift and Controller Wetherell. These gentlemen told me the financial condition of Chicago was such they were afraid the city could not get along without legislation which would give the municipality more money. They told me they might ask me as Governor of this State to call the Legislature in special session to make legislation that would get Chicago out of its financial trouble. I think I expressed myself to them that in my opinion there wasn't much hope for relief from this General Assembly. I did tell them, however, whenever the emergency arose and they would lay the facts before me I would take up the question and consider it. I have heard nothing from either of them since that time. If the request is made I shall give it careful study before reaching any decision."

Mayor Swift was asked about the matter and replied: "Gov. Altgeld states the proposition exactly in his interview. Some time ago a committee consisting of Ald. Madden and a number of gentlemen in and out of official circles was appointed for the purpose of considering the advisability of a special session for the purpose of getting such legislation as would give Chicago more revenue for municipal purposes. This committee will meet now in the course of a couple of days for the purpose of discussing the proposition."

FIGHT IN THE TWELFTH WARD.

Split Owing to Giffert's Holding Two Positions.

It is said that William Giffert's ambition to hold his seat in the County Central committee and at the same time accept President Healy's appointment of him as Civil Service Commissioner is creating a red hot fight in the Twelfth Ward. Rumors were afloat yesterday to the effect that if Mr. Giffert is permitted by the Central committee to hold both positions there will be a split in the ward club. Mr. Healy sent the notice of civil service appointment to him last Monday. He has neither accepted nor rejected it.

The ward politicians say they have no objection to his accepting the appointment, but they contend that under the rules of the party organization he cannot hold a county job and be on the Central committee. They say that Civil Service Commissioner is a county position. Mr. Healy and Dr. T. N. Jamieson say it is not. Furthermore, it is charged that Mr. Giffert wants to be a candidate for West Town Assessor, and proposes to come next fall for some of the various court clerkships, and that he wants to retain his membership on the committee as a means of helping him along. The fight of course hinges upon the fact that there are two or three good Republicans in the ward who think they ought to be given a chance to get on the committee.

Money for Christmas Dolls.

Christmas is less than two weeks away. When you are making holiday purchases for friends do not forget there are many poor people in the city who are dependent on the generosity of others for all their happiness on that day. There are hundreds and hundreds of pale-faced, pinched-featured, and hungry little girls who have stared with

A NEW ADDITION TO THE DOLL FUND.

longing eyes at the big dollies in the store windows, but have never even in their best dreams owned one.

THE TRIBUNE does not expect to reach all these deserving little waifs, but will do so just as far as the fund permits, and make their Christmas this year one of great pleasure. Do not hesitate to send in a liberal donation or a doll.

Most pathetic appeals for toys reach the Christmas fund department of THE TRIBUNE from poor boys and girls who are anxiously awaiting the coming of Santa Claus. They ask for all sorts of knickknacks from dolls or a game of jackstraws to a typewriter.

T. E. Daniels, Superintendent of the Waifs' Mission and Training School, says of THE TRIBUNE plan: "It is one of the best schemes I have heard of in a long time, and should appeal to every one able to contribute to the doll fund. I should think it would receive a most liberal support."

Over a hundred of the little girls who attend Sunday-school at the Mission will receive dolls at Battery D on Christmas.

The Fund to Date.

The summary of the "Christmas fund" to date is as follows:

"The Tribune"	$100.00
Previously acknowledged	382.56
Harold and Marjorie	20
Ester B. Blackburn	25
Eleanor Armstrong, Decatur, Ill.	10
Board of Trade Man	70
P. B. Weare	5.00
Marjorie Carpenter	1.00
"A. E. P."	1.00
Total	$490.81

Among the arrivals yesterday for the show at Battery D was a beautifully dressed doll, the contribution of Mrs. George M. Young of the Auditorium Annex. The doll wears an elaborate reception toilet of white broadcloth trimmed with gray striped faille silk and a jaunty picture hat.

Janie Lawry sends a box with two nicely dressed dollies. One is Jessie and the other Helen. Both are pretty and will make some poor girl happy on Christmas.

Harry and Georgie Collins, No. 5318 Washington avenue, aged 7 and 5 years, send two nice dollies to swell the fast growing number.

A "well-wisher" in the cause contributes three dolls to the fund. Mrs. W. Riley Swinford sends in a unique doll named "Rosa." She is strictly a Japanese doll and her picture will appear in THE TRIBUNE before Christmas.

Letters from Little Folks.

The following letters were received yesterday with dolls:

"Mr. Editor—Please give these dolls to some nice little girl. I like story books better than dolls. The large doll's name is Jessie and the small one Helen. Yours truly,

"JANIE LAWRY,
"No. 319 Thirty-sixth street."

"Chicago, Dec. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your Christmas enterprise is such a noble one please let me share in the joy your gift giving will bring to the hearts of so many little girls. I send herewith two little dolls trusting two little hearts will be made happier thereby on Christmas day.

A FRIEND."

P. B. Weare kindly helps along the fund with a $5 contribution and words of encouragement for THE TRIBUNE'S enterprise.

Letters with cash contributions were received yesterday as follows:

"Decatur, Ill.—[Mr. Tribune Man.]—Here is 10 cents for a poor little sick girl to buy a doll with. I helped my aunt Ella sweep and dust and earned 10 cents. Yours truly,

"ELEANOR ARMSTRONG, 5 years old."

"Mr. Tribune Man—Herold and Marjorie send 20 cents to help buy a dolly. I am 6 years old.

HAROLD."

"Chicago Tribune—Herewith I inclose 25 cents which you will please apply to the Christmas doll fund.

"ESTHER B. BLACKBURN,
"No. 269 Avers avenue."

"To Editor of Tribune—Find inclosed $1 for the Doll's Christmas fund. Wishing you great success in your efforts to make the children happy at Christmas time. Yours sincerely,

A. E. P."

ALPHA DELTA PHI GETS A CHARTER.

Another Fraternity Added to Those at University of Chicago.

Another Greek fraternity was yesterday added to those at the University of Chicago. Alpha Delta Phi has voted to grant a charter to the band known as the Lion's Head club. An application has been before the national body since last May.

The new fraternity is essentially athletic in composition, all the members being prominent in football, baseball, or on the track. The following are the members:

Carl B. Neel,	James S. Brown,
Forest Grant,	Henry M. Adkinson,
Harry D. Abells,	C. V. Bachelle.

This, coming on top of the recent action of the faculty favoring student organizations and secret societies, is received by fraternity men at the university with great satisfaction.

ONLY SIX PIECES IN THE COSTUME.

Eton Jacket Is One of the Favorites for Misses.

The Eton jacket is one of the favorite styles for street costumes for misses, and a simpler costume it is impossible to find. It is easily made, there being but six pieces to the entire suit, two forming the skirt and two the jacket, the remaining two being the sleeve and collar.

A Rob Roy plaid of blue and gray was made up after this design, and was worn with a changeable blue silk waist.

A brown and white plaid skirt was made to wear with a plain brown jacket, which had extra revers of white, the waist worn underneath being of cream lace over white silk.

Blue serge made up after this model makes a serviceable dress, and a touch of color may be added by having a waist of white plaid or striped silk.

NO. 7,645—GIRLS' GOWN.

A tissue paper pattern of this garment may be obtained by sending number with 10 cents to the Pattern Department of THE TRIBUNE.

The pattern is cut in all sizes for misses from 10 to 16 years, and requires from five and one-eighth to seven and three-eighths yards of twenty-seven inch material, according to the size.

Always give bust measure for waist, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give the age.

MERCY HOSPITAL ANNUAL REPORT.

Institution Is Catholic in the Broadest Sense of the Word.

The annual report of the Mercy Hospital, Calumet avenue and Twenty-sixth street, has been issued by the Sisters of Mercy, by whom it is conducted. Although a Roman Catholic institution, the announcement made that "no sufferer is excluded on account of difference in creed, the only passport needed is sickness in any form, except contagious diseases, for which there are no separate departments," is abundantly proved in the tabulated statements of admissions, deaths, etc.

During the year 1,370 patients were admitted, of whom 901 were Catholics, 451 Protestants, 9 Hebrews, and 9 unknown. By nativities 704 were Americans, 356 Irish, 113 German, and, in smaller numbers, Swedes, Canadians, English, Austrians, French, Polish, Scots, Bohemians, Italians, Norwegians, Danes, Hollanders, Greeks, Japanese, Swiss, Finns, Hungarians, Mexicans, Russians, and Sandwich Islanders made up the total.

The hospital staff is composed of professors of the Chicago Medical College, and the four members of the house staff are annually appointed by a competitive examination from the graduating class of the Chicago Medical College to serve as internes in the hospital, two as house physicians, and two as house surgeons.

Of the 1,370 patients admitted 1,209 were discharged, 135 died, and there were remaining in the hospital Oct. 1, the date of the report, 126. The number remaining at date of last report was 100, making the total for the year 1,470. In the treatment of typhoid fever cases notable success is reported.

The report acknowledges donations received during the year amounting to $10,500. More than 300 of the patients treated were charity patients, from whom nothing was received, and in view of this fact the report makes a strong plea for the endowment of free beds, as has been done successfully in other hospitals.

LAKE STREET ELEVATED PAYS BOND.

President Louderback Sends Cicero Board Check for $10,000.

D. H. Louderback, President of the Lake Street Elevated road, yesterday afternoon sent a communication to President Pierce of the Cicero Town Board, saying he would forward him a check for $10,000 in liquidation of the bond of the railway company to extend their road from Robinson avenue to Austin avenue before Dec 1.

The Treasury of the Town of Cicero was also enriched yesterday by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company, which forwarded to Mr. Pierce a check for $13,000, the remainder of the $20,000 the company agreed to give to the Town of Cicero for privileges granted the company in connection with the erection of the viaduct on West Forty-eighth street.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The new Governing committee of the Iowa Alliance held its initial meeting yesterday. There was no formal business transacted. The various features of the organization were given an overhauling preparatory to active work when the next meeting takes place. There has been some dissatisfaction with the operations of the alliance. In several Iowa towns the formation of local boards has roused feeling to a high pitch. This has demonstrated itself in indignation meetings. It is set forth in argument against these objections that rates for insurance in Iowa are low—lower, in fact, than in any of the surrounding States. The assertion has been made that a comparison of basis rates with those prevailing in Missouri shows the rates in Iowa are 33 1-3 per cent lower than those in the other State. Again, a comparison instituted with Kansas and Wisconsin rates shows that Iowa has basis rates 25 per cent lower than those prevailing in the two other States mentioned.

* * *

Companies holding insurance on the building Nos. 4 to 14 Smart street, which burned on Wednesday night, will lose to the extent of the policies held by D. H. Fritts & Co. The building insurance amounted to $7,500, and was divided among five companies. There was no insurance on the contents. The building insurance in detail is as follows:

Lumbermen's	$1,500	United States	$1,500
State of Pa.	1,500		
County of Phila.	1,500	Total	$7,500
Teutonic, La.	1,500		

* * *

H. E. Wilson of London, general manager of the Northern, has been in Chicago for several days. In consultation with him has been George F. Gant, manager of the coast department of the company. A. F. Townsend, special agent for Illinois and Iowa, and J. J. L. England, special agent for Michigan and Wisconsin, were also in the city to see Mr. Wilson.

* * *

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The insurance on the orphan asylum fire was as follows:

On main building:			
Rochester Ger.	$2,000	Northwestern Na.	$2,000
American, N. J.	2,000	Lancashire	1,000
German, Pa.	2,000	Mil. Mechanics'	1,000
Rockford	3,000	American Cent.	1,000
Pacific, N. Y.	2,000	National, Conn.	4,000
Security	2,500	L. and L. and G.	2,000
Phoenix, Eng.	3,000	Germania	1,000
Northern	3,000	Manchester	1,000
British America	4,000	Western, Can.	2,000
German, Freeport	2,500		
Hanover	4,000	Total	$45,000
On printing-office:			
Rockford	$600	British America	$600
Pacific	600	Hanover	600
Security	600	Northwestern Na.	1,000
Phoenix	600		
Northern	600	Total	$5,200
German, Freeport	600		
On ice-house:		On barn:	
British America	$500	Northern	$500

There was no insurance on the contents of the buildings.

* * *

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Minnesota and Michigan have similar insurance laws, but in one important respect they are construed differently by the Attorney-Generals of those States. Attorney-General Childs of this State today ruled that a coinsurance clause attached to the new form standard fire insurance policy is actually a form of coinsurance, whereas the Attorney-General of Michigan has decided directly to the contrary. Mr. Childs also, at the request of the State Insurance Commissioner, names conditions on which the London and Liverpool and Globe may do business in this State, a question which has hitherto been in doubt.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Appellate Court Decisions.

5850—Fetrow vs. Krause; reversed and remanded with direction.
5853—Foster vs. Second National Bank of New Albany; reversed and remanded with directions.
5856—Roby vs. Updyke; affirmed.
5859—Stubbings vs. Johnson; affirmed.
5862—Cornell vs. Central Electric Company; affirmed.
5866—Waughop vs. Bartlett; affirmed.
5869—Stanley vs. C. T. and S. Bank; affirmed.
5874—Poppers vs. Perkins; affirmed.
5877—City vs. Brennan; reversed and remanded.
5884—Thompson vs. Marsh; reversed and remanded with directions.
5886—Noonan vs. Mackey & Co.; reversed and remanded.
5887—Beardsley vs. Smith; reversed and remanded.
5888—Ebsery vs. Chi. City Ry. Co.; affirmed.
5889—Novak vs. Howland; affirmed.
5890—Singer and Talcott Stone Co. vs. Hutchinson; reversed and remanded.
5891—Continental Investment and Loan Society vs. Calhoun; affirmed.
5892—Wright Jr. vs. Cornelius; affirmed.
5893—Page vs. Dillon; affirmed.
5894—Gottschalk vs. Lembke; reversed and remanded.
5895—McGuire vs. Carlson; reversed and remanded.
5896—Shaffer vs. Willoughby, Hill & Co.; affirmed.
5897—Seaton vs. Kendall; affirmed.
5899—Siegel, Cooper & Co. vs. Colby; affirmed.
5900—Cronin vs. Sullivan; affirmed.
5901—Petry vs. Schillo; reversed and remanded.
5902—City vs. McCarthy; affirmed.
5905—Denton vs. Central School House Supply Co.; reversed and remanded with directions.
5906—Crandall vs. Birge; reversed and remanded.
5908—Shanahan vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.; affirmed.
5909—Randall vs. Gehm; affirmed.
5911—Hayes vs. Hammond; affirmed.
5912—Armour vs. Ryan; reversed and remanded.
5914—Dickinson vs. Price; reversed and remanded unless remittitur filed.
5915—Ambrose vs. Angus; reversed and remanded.
5917—Cantwell Eagle Brewing Company vs. Harst; affirmed.
5918—Richards vs. Maynard; reversed in part and affirmed in part.
5920—Union National Bank vs. Dreyfus & Co.; reversed and remanded.
5921—Thompson vs. Sherburne; reversed and remanded.

Court Call for Today.

Judge Tuley—Motions.
Judge Hanecy—Nos. 166, 7819, 5778, 9182, 583, 141639, 2940. No. 8710 on hearing.
Judge Brentano—No. 225 on hearing.
Judge Horton—Nos. 8954, 9305, 9457, 9068, 6943. No. 9196 on hearing.
Judge Payne—Nos. 2068, 186. No. 878 on hearing.
Judge Tuthill—No court.
Judge Ewing—Nos. 1305, 758, 759, 761, 760, 762, 763, 1302, 1419, 1414, 1415, 1526, 1620, 1623. No. 757 on trial.
Judge Stein—Nos. 2835, 1770, 2930, 3034, 1442, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2088, 3044, 3045, 3046, 1450, 3143, 3146, 3151. No. 2724 on trial.
Judge Adams—No. 7921 on trial.
Judge Neely—Nos. 2300, 3439, 2555, 3306, 3307, 3040, 3649.
Judge Clifford—1660. No. 5665 on trial.
Judge Burke—Nos. 8353, 11317, 11971, 12039, 12062, 12068, 12086, 11072, 12099, 13107, 12132.
Judge Baker—No. 141812 on trial.
Judge Goggin—Nos. 960, 972, 1067, 962, 385, 1079, 1080, 1178, 1179, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1187, 1188.
Judge Hutchinson—Nos. 353, 354, 358, 355, 330, 360, 453, 460, 464, 465, 466, 557, 558, 559, 560.
Judge Windes—9:30 a. m.—Decisions Nos. 3007, 21416. Trial calendar—Nos. 110617, 4215, 6123, 6144, 6206, 6235, 6254, 3416, 6281, 6321, 6330, 6403. No. 1327 on trial.
Judge Chetlain—Nos. 1583, 1687, 1683, 1692, 1694, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 185, 1796, 9866, 1368, 1855½, 1256, 402, 1146, 1259.
Judge Donnelly—County Court—9:30 a. m., No. 13948. 10 a. m., Nos. 12834, 301, 13616.
Judge Carter—County Court—Special assessment calendar No. 45, 10 a. m., Nos. 19386, 19575, 19663, 19664, 19666, 19670, 19685, 19702, 19704. 2 p. m., Nos. 19707, 19710, 19719, 19720, 19722, 19734, 19790.
Judge Bishop—County Court, Room 412 Chicago Opera-House Building—10 a. m., Nos. 12046, 13123, 13173, 13192, 13193, 13194, 13195, 13196, 13200, 13201. No. 12305 on trial.
Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.
Judge Freeman—No. 703 on trial.
Judge Sears—No. 1602 on trial, Nos. 1137, 2028, 2032.
Judge Ball—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—No. 2343 on trial.
Judge Gibbons—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Call not extended.
Judge Dunne—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Nos. 2182, 2594, 2215, 2116, 2541, 2235, 2046.
Judge Smith—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—No. 1437 on trial.
Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—Belle of Nelson Distillery vs. Hibernian Bank Association.
Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.
Judge Seaman—United States Circuit Court—Kimball vs. Barney, on trial.

Appellate Court, Second District.

Ottawa, Ill., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Appellate Court, Second District, today were:

Brown vs. Butler; time to file briefs of defendant in error extended ten days.
Mackin vs. Cody; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal.
Lewis vs. Springville Banking Co.; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.
Ashley Wire Company vs. McFadden; motion by defendant in error for time to file briefs.
Rush vs. Rush; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. vs. Bond; motion by appellant for leave to amend record and for certiorari.
Kaester vs. Day; suggestion of diminution of record by appellee and motion for certiorari.
These cases were taken on call: Johnson vs. People; Evans vs. Henry; Thomas vs. First National Bank of Peoria; Glos vs. Furiman; Gustafson vs. Gustafson; Russell vs. Payne; Gaus vs. Hathaway; City of Kankakee vs. Trustees Illinois Eastern Hospital; Rankin vs. Cowden; Horney vs. Town of Coldbrook; Rockford Wholesale Grocery Co. vs. Stephenson.
Adjourned till 9 o'clock tomorrow.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Record of Supreme Court of the United States Thursday, Dec. 12:

125—E. M. Hukill, plaintiff in error, vs. James M. Guffey et al.; in error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia; dismissed with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.
113—Theodore Hansen, plaintiff in error, vs. James E. Boyd et al.; argument continued by Mr. Charles E. Flandrau for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. Ralph Whalen for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Chase Flandrau for the plaintiff in error.
120—William Henry, appellant, vs. The Alabama and Vicksburg Railway Co.; passed.
116—George W. Cochran, appellant, vs. Isaac L. Blout, trustee, et al.; argument commenced by Mr. Samuel Maddox for the appellant and continued by Mr. Leon Tobriner and Mr. A. B. Duvall for the appellees.
Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.
The call for Friday, Dec. 13, will be as follows: Nos. 116, 119, 650, 710, 711, 121, 124, 126, 127, and 128.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Around the Lakes.

COLCHESTER, Ont., Dec. 12.—A steamer and consort are fast in the ice east of the lighthouse and a tug is helping them.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 12.—Both the up and down bound fleets had good success today in forcing a way through the ice in Lake St. Clair and the head of Lake Erie, and all got through in safety.

Vessel Movements.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Iron Chief.
CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Wawatam, Matoa.
MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Down—H. E. Packer, 11 last night; Neshoto, 7 a. m.; Argo, 8; Sitka, 10; Olympia, noon.
PORT HURON, Mich.—The up-bound fleet of boats got through St. Clair River all right and passed up this evening as follows: City of Berlin, 6:30; Chili, City of Genoa, 7; Cranage, Armour, 8; Sauber, 8:30; W. P. Ketcham, Madagascar, 9. The Avon passed down at 7. The wind is light from the southeast and the mercury is down to zero.

Lake Marine Notes.

Navigation was brought to a close with a sudden jerk yesterday by the loss of the schooner George W. Adams on Lake Erie. While several vessel-owners desired to send their vessels down the lake with grain, it was impossible to get insurance either on the boats or their cargoes, and that ended it. It was a nervous time for underwriters. Over forty vessels, valued at not less than $4,000,000, were fighting their way through vast fields of ice, and the loss of the Adams and the narrow escape of the Parnell showed what risks boats were running.

The steamer C. S. Parnell, which arrived yesterday with coal from Buffalo, had a narrow escape from going to the bottom of Lake Erie, and probably carrying its crew along, on account of the great ice jam there. Without any indication that things were not going right, Capt. Griffin was astounded at the information there was three feet of water in the forward hold and that the Parnell was sinking. All the pumps were set to work, but the water continued to pour in until the hold showed six feet. After plowing through the ice at a furious rate for some time, word was brought him the pumps were beginning to lower the water and it was down to three feet. Capt. Griffin finally reached Detroit, and an examination by Diver Quinn solved the mystery. A hole had been punched through the iron plating and solid planking. Then a cake of ice had become jammed in the hole in a miraculous way and stopped the leak.

The northeast gale and the attendant big sea ran down yesterday afternoon, and last night the weather was calm on Lake Michigan. The storm was severe for one of such short duration. Several large steamers which were coming up the west shore were compelled to cross the lake to get under the shelter of the Michigan shore, as the heavy seas were breaking over them and the water was freezing where it fell on the decks. The last steamer for Lake Erie has departed. It was the Gladstone, Capt. Holmes, which got away late Wednesday night with a cargo of grain for Buffalo. The last boat to arrive from the lower lakes is now stuck fast in the ice jam at the head of Lake Erie, and will not arrive until early next week. There is a large fleet of steamers bound up from Lake Erie with coal, and as lights and lightships are being put out of commission they must be navigated mostly in the daytime where there is any narrow water to pass through. Consequently their progress will be much slower than it would during the season.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Coal—Josephine, Mecosta, Lewiston, C. Tower Jr., Iron King, R. E. Schuck, Buffalo.
Cleared—Grain—Gladstone, Buffalo.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

The Laundry Drivers' Union of Chicago, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Fred Hudson, William Carney, Thomas Murphy, M. S. Moss, George Miller, L. Halliday, and L. Amick.

The John P. Altgeld club, at Chicago; without capital stock; political; incorporators, James W. Fitzsimmons, James F. Murphy, Thomas O'Brien, William N. Norton, James E. Shea, and John Stafford.

Montefiore Lodge No. 199, Knights of Pythias, at Chicago; without capital stock; incorporators, Abraham Hirschmann, Abraham Mandelbaum, W. F. Rosenbaum, Louis Rose, and others.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Active Star Pleasure club, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Charles Scharer, Fred Hall, Fred Kloman, and others.

The Orcutt company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; general printing and lithographing; incorporators, William J. Lee, Killian V. R. Lansing, and Robert F. Pettibone.

The Western Union Bicycle Mfg. company, at Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; to manufacture bicycles; incorporators, Lewis D. Cartwright, George R. Bennett, and Charles R. Rode.

The Elliptical Carbon company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; to manufacture carbons; incorporators, Fred Deland, David T. Foley, and Francis E. Drake.

The Albion Construction company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; general construction; incorporators, William H. Fitzgerald, William P. Black, and Albert H. Vellintine.

Damsky Sbor Drahomira, J. C. D., at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Anna Wodak, Josefa Zahrobsky, Anna Coba, Barbara Jandava, Karolina Vachout, and Eusena Vorborsky.

Zabarny Spolek Striberníj Venec [Silver Wreath Pleasure Club], at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Frank Fiala, Frank Klima, James Strnad, and others.

Progress Pleasure club, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Edward Swanson, John Benson, and Ernst Claeson.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Thursday, Dec. 12:

73d-st., 41 e of Railroad-av., n f, 35x110, Aug. 16 [M. J. Carrier to F. M. Duffy]	$5,000
71st-st., s e cor Claremont-av., n f, 268x598 and o. p., und ½ inst., June 18 [F. Bensil to M. Eggers]	5,000
Michigan-av., 75 n of 67th-st., e f, 50x125, Dec. 10 [E. Whitney to A. Emerine et al.]	10,000
Michigan-av., n w cor 67th-st., e f, 25x125 and o. p., Dec. 10 [S. D. Ovitt to Same]	10,000
Langley-av., 145 s of 66th-st., w f, 24x121, Oct. 21 [J. H. Walker to N. E. Trainor]	2,100
Ada-st., s e cor 70th, w f, 125x124½, Nov. 4 [H. Kluever to L. K. Ziegler]	3,000
5th-av., 75 s of 50th-st., e f, 50x124, Nov. 1 [Est. of N. Strauch to M. B. Woodruff]	4,000
N. Wells-st., 64 s of Oak, w f, 22x100, Dec. 11 [P. J. Sullivan to M. A. Culliton]	7,000
Avenue K, 300 s of 96th-st., e f, 50x120, Dec. 11 [S. E. Martin to J. Uhrig]	4,000
State-st., 124 n of 56th, w f, 100x161, Nov. 15 [I. M. Dent to D. A. Price]	20,000
Huron-st., 71 e of Oakley-av., n f, 24x124, Dec. 11 [J. P. Johnson to J. L. Joyner et al.]	3,000
Beacon-st., 96 s of Wilson-av., w f, 50x151, Nov. 23 [P. M. Schwarz to J. K. Bigelow]	3,000
65th-st., 126 w of Winter, s f, 25x96, Nov. 30 [M. in C. to A. N. Richardson et al.]	4,000
65th-st., 101 w of Winter, s f, 25x96, Nov. 30 [Same to Same]	4,000
Halsted-st., 58 n of 60th, w f, 100x124, Nov. 4 [T. F. Stoffregen to E. G. Elcock]	11,300
31st-st., 100 e of Vernon-av., n f, 50x100, Dec. 9 [M. in C. to C. B. Woodruff et al.]	35,000
South Park-av., 150 s of 26th-st., e f, 50x180, Dec. 10 [J. B. Heaney to L. D. Heusner]	18,000
Lake-av., n w cor 78th-st., e f, 87x100, July 12 [P. Holden to M. B. Holden]	18,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

John Steill, 2-story and basement frame flats, 1778 Adelaide-st.	$1,200
J. S. Kirk & Co., 5-story and basement brick factory, 344 and 346 N. Water-st.	20,000
Axel E. Stone, 3-story and basement brick flats, 314 Bosworth-st.	6,000
Franklin Printing and Engraving company, 2-story and basement brick printing house, 986 Racine-av.	3,000
James F. Smith, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1614 W. Adams-st.	7,000
A. Parkhurst, two 3-story and basement brick factories, 179 and 181 W. Van Buren-st.	7,500
A. Allen, 2-story and basement brick milk house, 837 Turner-av.	1,500
Charles M. Vibert, 2-story and basement brick flats, 2042 Lexington-st.	3,000
Bowman Dairy company, 2-story and basement brick rear addition, 3514 Rhodes-av.	1,200

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DOG; CORNER 47TH AND LAKE-AV. Sunday; white fox-terrier; usual dark marks and a diamond spot on top of head; answers to name Jix. Return to 4526 Woodlawn-av. Reward and no questions.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 22, A PAIR of blue enameled opera glasses; $25 reward and no questions asked for their return to n. w. cor. of Astor-st. and Burton-place.

LOST—LEATHER POCKETBOOK, WITH PHOTOGRAPHS, railroad passes, and some money. Keep money and return rest to JOHN HIPP, South Oakley-av.

LOST—FOX TERRIER, BROWN AND DARK spots, named "Dandy"; $20 reward; above reward will be paid for return to 5035 Greenwood-av.

FOUND—TUESDAY P. M., STATE-ST. POCKETBOOK containing money. Call D. C. S., Room 1400 Columbus Memorial Bldg.

LOST—A 2-KARAT DIAMOND SCREW EARRING; liberal reward if returned 3740 Grand-blvd.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF Miss Kate Tuttle, stenographer. W 64, Tribune.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PERSONS WHO WITNESSED the accident to James F. Pendleton Nov. 23 on State-st. cable, between 29th and 30th-sts., kindly communicate with Sara C. Pendleton, Wabash-av., Chicago?

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—15 CENTS A DAY—$1 A WEEK—$4 A MONTH—WILL BUY A DIAMOND OR A WATCH—ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE—LOFTIS BROS & CO., 103 State-st., Columbus Bldg.—OPEN EVERY EVENING.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 8 to 6.

PERSONAL—MAGNETIC AND MASSAGE treatment; 30 years' practice. DR. L. F. GRIGGS, 1463 Michigan-av., 2d flat.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE GROCERY, WELL stocked and doing quite a large spot cash business without a single book customer; located on the West Side; can be bought cheap for cash. For particulars call on T. G. FARMER, with Reid Murdoch & Co., between the hours of 9 a. m. and noon.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DRUG store with well established trade, located in Memphis, Tenn.; long lease on store and dwelling; fine opening for druggist or physician wishing a warmer climate; invoice, $3,500. Address W. A. WEBSTER, 516 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

WANTED—FOR CASH—STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, clothing, or hardware; no drugs. Address with full particulars, The Manistee Mercantile Co., Manistee, Mich.

AN EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE FOR A MAN with good character who can put $50,000 into a firm; good opportunity for a father to get his son in business; references given and references required. Address J N 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE STOCK OF DRUGS AND fixtures in one of the best towns in Indiana; part cash, balance easy payments. Might take small improved farm. Address W 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $10,000 TO $20,000 TO take an active interest in an established enterprise. Don't answer unless you have the cash and are prepared to make personal investigation. Address W 105, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNISHING GOODS AND HAT store in suburbs; good paying business; well established trade; light expenses. Address J C [illegible], Tribune office.

$1,100 BUYS MODERN 30-ROOM BOARDING-house; South Side; aristocratic neighborhood; rates $6 to $12; worth $2,000. WALES, 1014 Unity Building.

CHICAGO MANUFACTURER DESIRING A representative in New York City, address stating when interview may be had, W [illegible], Tribune office.

$350—SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MODERATE capital; established hay, feed, coal, wood and expressing business; cash trade; owner has other business. 418 W. 69th-st.; not open Sundays.

ELEGANTLY EQUIPPED RESTAURANT AND lunch counter, close to Court-House, to rent; all furnished complete; $115 month; snap. 91 Dearborn, 401.

WANTED—COMMUNICATION WITH CAPITALIST interested in mining properties to take interest in profitable Chicago enterprise; highest references. Address W 108, Tribune office.

ANY MAN WITH GOOD RECORD AND $[illegible] can buy one-half interest of my manufacturing and retail business, which is paying and will stand investigation. Address A N 452, Tribune.

$2,200 TAKES FINE LAUNDRY, SOUTH SIDE; no commission work; income $100, expenses $[illegible] per week; a snap. WALES, 1014 Unity Bldg.

PARTNER WANTED—CIGAR MANUFACTURING; big wholesale and retail trade; references. Address A N 451, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY MARKET; BEST PAYING corner on South Side; good reason; sales daily $150. Address J N 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTURING plant; fine location; latest machinery; cheap. Address W 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LARGE CORNER GROCERY AND saloon; immense stock; cheap at $1,500, for $750; genuine bargain; don't miss it. [illegible] W. [illegible]

$400 SECURES NEW GROCERY FIXTURES, etc.; new building; rent $25; four living rooms attached. WALES, 1014 Unity Bldg.

WANTED—TO BUY—A RESTAURANT IN good location on the installment plan. Address W 113, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE CORNER GROCERY AND MARKET for sale cheap. Address T 501, Tribune.

CIGAR STAND DOWN-TOWN FOR LADY OR gent, $100. 91 Dearborn, 401.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS EMPLOYMENT OFfice, 3021 Michigan-av.; good location.

WANTED—MAN WITH FEW HUNDRED DOLlars; rare chance. 120 Randolph-st., Room [illegible]

FOR SALE—SMALL GROCERY AND MARKET; rent $17, including 3 rooms. W 63, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—EXTENSION BROUGHAM, [illegible] ball rockaway, and spider phaeton. [illegible] ana-av.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK [illegible] farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. [illegible]

HORSES WINTERED, STABLED, [illegible] $1.50 week. RHODES, 93 Washington-st. [illegible]

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST [illegible] cheap; also second-hand fireproof [illegible] write. 207 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES [illegible] prices ever offered. W. S. DIX [illegible]

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND [illegible] Basement 49 Dearborn-st., BARKER [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED [illegible] vance costs. 79 La Salle-st. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY QUICK AND ACcurate bookkeeper with 13 years' office experience; capable of taking full charge of an office; good penman; excellent correspondent; familiar with credits. References, Armour & Co., Cluett, Coon & Co., and others. Address J. C. BAKER, care Padmer, 159 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING, examining, or writing up books, day or evening, by expert accountant. Address F. W. Mels, 908 Ashland Block.

SITUATION WANTED—IN HARDWARE store; seven years' experience; also have had thorough business education; am 28 years old; best of references. Address V 995, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY D. E. BOOKkeeper and stenographer; capable to take full charge. Address W., 27 S. Clinton-st., care Rankin B. and L. Co.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERICAN, IN first-class hotel, as day or night clerk; good address; experienced; trustworthy; references. Address W 101, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; 20 years' experience in manufacturing and mercantile firms, desires employment by Jan. 1; first-class references. Address W 114, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSing, examining, and writing up books, periodically, day or evening. Address P.-O. Box 594, City.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper as bookkeeper, assistant, or general office work; quick and accurate; salary moderate. Address W 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ASSISTANT DRUGgist; 4 years' experience; references. Address V 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT ACCOUNTant will keep small set of books during the day at very low rates. Address V 927, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT PENman wants office position of any kind. Address W 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGH ACcountant; gentleman; five years' experience; best references; moderate salary. V 939, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS entry, bill, or office clerk; practical experience; good penman; references. W 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; accurate, rapid, moderate salary; references. Address W 111, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN FOR wholesale house; references. V 889, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE as coachman and general housework. Address W 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BUTLER OR VALET; good references; single, age 35. W 60, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER with four years' experience in lawyer's office; best references. Address HARRY M. BRUNNER, 451 Center-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN; IS sober and reliable. Rear 3652 Lake-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; Remington operator; rapid and accurate; 5 years' experience; first-class references; 3 years with one firm; willing to assist in office work. Address W 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; young man desires work evenings. W 56, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH FIRST-CLASS house by hustler, 25; at present with one of largest firms in city; several years' experience in all round office work, traveling, and a thorough correspondent; personal reasons for changing; A1 references from present employers; salary to start $1,200. Address W 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 23 years of age; best of references as to honesty, character, etc., and manner in which I attend to my duties; wholesale house preferred; can give bond up to $10,000. Address J N 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH best recommendations would like chance to work himself up in hotel business. Address W 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BRIGHT, WILLing young man with highest recommendations, whose faithfulness and hard work will be appreciated; small wages to start. W 37, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EDUCATED YOUNG man wants position where integrity and ability will secure recognition; will not canvass. Address J S 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Swede, willing to do any kind of work; small pay and board; city references. Address S., 2915 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AUCTIONEER; IN city preferred; ten years' experience. Address W 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER, BY reliable, experienced young man; any kind of place accepted. Address W 53, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, IN office; experienced in billing, assistant bookkeeper, etc.; good penman; very rapid; live at home; salary need work. Address W 79, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—HELP FURNISHED free; German cook and second girl, four German housework girls, 25 chamber, dining, laundry, nurse, twelve cooks. Tel. 166 North. 150 N. Clark. MATHEWS.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPErienced young German woman, cook and laundress or housework; competent second girl. 81 [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—NEAT SCOTCH GIRL for general housework; good cook, waitress, and laundress; want permanent place; city, suburbs; references. Call first flat, 641 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN to do housework where another girl is kept; no washing or outside work; would leave Chicago. Address W 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—NURSE; EXPERIenced; care of babe or walking children; seamstress and competent second girl; references. Tel. 966 North. RUSSELL, 147 N. Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK; IRISH; SETtled woman; no laundry; best references. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL. Tel. 958 North.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; FIRST-class girl; good cook; any part of city. Tel. 958 North. RUSSELL, 147 N. Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady to cook in a private family or boarding-house. 2833 Dearborn-st., Flat 10.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED cook and laundress in small private family; city references. Address C B 211, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED YOUNG lady as infant's or child's nurse; best of city references; $5 per week. Address T 598, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT GIRLS, all nationalities, supplied promptly. WILLIS, [illegible]

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—STYLISH, PERFECT fitting dressmaker will work for $1.75 till establishing work; work guaranteed; references. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSES MADE BY dressmaker, late from Marshall Field's; will go out by the day; guarantee a good fit; $1.50 per day. [illegible] Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MOdiste, French, experienced fitter, wishes a few more customers by the day. References. Address W 103, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER IN private family; $1.50 per day; 12 years' experience; first-class references and Paris fashion designs. Address C L 283, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSmaker will sew in private families reasonable. [illegible] Vernon Park-pl., 1st flat. West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—SEWING IN FAMILIES by experienced seamstress, with child, 4, or any other employment. Address W 55, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH girl wants plain sewing or to act as companion to lady and assist. Address W 2, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper by good, reliable widow lady. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED AMERICAN lady would like position as housekeeper; good cook and good manager. Address D., 178 75th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, or general housework, in suburbs. Address W [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; [illegible] good references. 196 41st-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS stenographer, bookkeeper, or private secretary; experienced literary and commercial experience; [illegible] machine; will leave city; references, best business houses and individuals in the West. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY D. E. BOOKkeeper and stenographer; capable to take full charge. Address W., 27 S. Clinton-st., cor. Rankin B. & L. Co.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS HOUSES supplied GRATIS with stenographers of any machine. [illegible] HANNA, 412 First National Bk. Bld.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, EXperienced stenographer, owning machine. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER. [illegible]; law preferred; moderate salary. Address W 104, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGrapher; [illegible] years' experience; moderate salary. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY COMPOSItor; [illegible] experience; in or out of city. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO REMODEL FURS at [illegible] town prices; skins matched; work [illegible]. 4117 Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION OR [illegible] governess, by young lady of education and experience. Address W 66, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

[illegible]—FIRST-CLASS, BY WHOLEsale house; [illegible] capable of doing expert work; [illegible]. Address with references, W 63, [illegible]

[illegible] CREDIT MEN, MANAGERS, [illegible] wishing positions with leading [illegible] should leave applications with [illegible], 185 Dearborn-st., Room 182.

[illegible]

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

GENTLEMAN—ENERGETIC, OF GOOD ADdress, to travel in Michigan for the Grand Rapids Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich. Insurance experience not essential; splendid opportunity for the right party. Address the Secretary.

SALESMAN—OF EXPERIENCE AND INTEGrity; permanent opening for right party. 10 a. m. References necessary. 807 Masonic Temple. M. V. OSMER.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED WHOLESALE grocery, with established city trade; good salary to the right party. Address by mail only, 179 South Water-st.

SALESMAN—FOR CITY; NEW APPARATUS; no competition; good pay. 32, 152 Lake-st.

SALESMEN—TO TAKE ORDERS AND COLLECT; $50 bond, signed by a business firm, required; exclusive territory; $25 to $75 weekly. For particulars address P.-O. Box 1354, New York City.

SOLICITOR—GENTLEMAN, INTELLIGENT, who can approach business-men; nothing to sell. 710, 84 La Salle-st.

Boys.

BOY—BY A WHOLESALE COAL HOUSE, AN active, intelligent office boy. Address, giving age, references, etc., W 100, Tribune office.

BOY—BRIGHT BOY OF 15 OR 16 YEARS, FOR office of wholesale dry goods house. Address W 107, Tribune office.

Trades.

FOREMAN—A FIRST-CLASS FOREMAN FOR trimming department of a St. Louis carriage factory turning out 7,000 medium and cheap priced jobs per year. Address, stating salary wanted, former experience, and references, V 900, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

DRIVER—LAUNDRY, WITH SOME TRADE. 3148 Cottage Grove-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN WITH EXperience. Call at BOLLES & ROGERS, 142 Kenzie-st.

STENOGRAPHER — BRIGHT YOUNG MAN. Address W 20, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

BARBERS—SITUATIONS IN CITY OR COUNtry barber shops furnished graduates of Chicago Barber School; only eight weeks to complete; day or night practice. 54 Wabash-av. Illustrated catalogue mailed free.

CANVASSERS — STATIONERY ARTICLE. CONATY, Windsor Hotel, 8 to 9 a. m., 12 to 2 p. m.

MAN—TO TRAVEL AND SELL GOODS; $100 month and expenses; party must deposit $300; money secured. 91 Dearborn-st., Room 401.

MAN—A STEADY, RELIABLE MAN, WITH good city references, for light work; $16 per week. Room 518, 56 5th-av.

MAN—18; PRIVATE HOUSE. BOY, 16, JEWelry store. 150 N. Clark. MATHEWS.

REPRESENTATIVES — RELIABLE, EVERYwhere, for Chicago enterprise salary or commission. Columbian Pub. Co., Dexter Bldg., Chicago.

RUNNER — EXPERIENCED, WITH REFERences. Call 9 a. m., Hotel Dearborn, 400 State.

SIGN AND CARD PAINTER—EXPERIENCED. Apply at Superintendent's office, The Fair.

WE WILL START AT POLISHING BICYCLE parts two men every day during the next four weeks; want some experienced polishers and some desirous of learning the business.
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
229 N. Franklin-st.

WINDOW TRIMMER—EXPERIENCED. APply at Superintendent's office, The Fair.

YOUNG MAN—OF GOOD EDUCATION AND intelligence, 16 to 20 years old, for position with first-class mercantile house. Address W 106, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—LADY; COMPETENT; THORoughly conversant with double entry; stenographer will have preference; good wages. Address W 77, Tribune office.

CASHIER—YOUNG LADY, IN HOTEL; $12 AND board; give full particulars; state if employed at present. Address W 99, Tribune office.

LADIES—OFFICE WORK. DR. McLEAN'S DIvine Healing Parlors. 322 State-st.

SALESLADIES—FOR BOOKS, TOYS, AND candy. A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO., State and Van Buren-sts.

YOUNG LADY—LIVING AT HOME TO ASSIST in office work; one that operates a caligraph and writes a good plain hand; the position is a permanent one; salary, $7 per week.
WORK BROS. & CO.,
Market and Van Buren-sts.

Domestics.

GIRL—OF ABOUT 16, FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork; no washing. 356 West Division-st., top flat, front. CASPER'S.

GIRL—RELIABLE GIRL CAN GET $5 A WEEK and permanent place in private family in suburb. Address W 98, Tribune office.

GIRL—SECOND GIRL, USED TO FIRST-CLASS home. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

GIRLS—$3, $4, $5, $6; FAMILIES, HOTELS; 50 places; also situations furnished maids, governesses, housekeepers, managers, companions, attendants; head dining-room girl wanted. 150 N. Clark. MATHEWS.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERal housework; small family; must be good cook and laundress; references required. 5620 Monroe-av.

HOUSEWORK—A COMPETENT PERSON TO DO housework; must be a first-class cook and very neat; references. Apply at 1229 Oak-av., Evanston. Good wages.

HOUSEWORK—A GOOD, STRONG GIRL FOR general housework. 4849 Forrestville-av. Call forenoons.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, small family, modern house. 677 Ione-place, near Grand-blvd., south of 48th-st.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework, cook, and laundress. 5032 Washington-av.

HOUSEWORK — COMPETENT GERMAN OR Norwegian girl, general work. 2518 Michigan-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; washing and ironing. 4548 Oakenwald-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD COOK; SETTLED WOMan; Oak Park. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL; GOOD cook; Evanston. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 5726 Madison-av.

POSITIONS WAITING 20 COMPETENT GERman and Swede girls for cooks, laundresses, seconds, general housework. JENNIE SQUIRE, 186 53d-st.

WET NURSE—FOR 3-MONTHS-OLD BABY. Apply 3716 Lake-av., Flat 10.

Stenographers.

LADY—EXPECTING TO STUDY STENOGraphy and typewriting will be taught in court reporter's offices, where she will be assured permanent position when proficient; chance to earn something while learning. Call or write, Room 508 Stock Exchange Bldg., Washington and La Salle-sts.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY. CALL FROM 8 TO 10 a. m. WILLIAM OHLHABER, Architect, 361 W. North-av.

STENOGRAPHER—CALIGRAPH; EXPERIenced; $7. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 206.

Miscellaneous.

COMPANION—A REFINED NORTH GERMAN companion for growing children; references required. Address A T 408, Tribune office.

GIRLS—TO LEARN HAIRDRESSING OR MANicuring; four weeks required; barber trade also taught; eight weeks required. Chicago Barber School, 54 Wabash-av.

GIRLS—$7 A WEEK TO EXPERIENCED BONbon dippers. 161 S. Canal-st.

LADY—HAVING A KNOWLEDGE OF BEST music, to represent an Eastern firm; 5 hours daily. RUSSELL, 14, 195 La Salle-st.

WHY BE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT WHEN YOU can secure work through this office? Strictly office positions. 509, 100 Washington-st.

WOMAN—BRIGHT, ATTRACTIVE, NOT UNder 25 years of age; would be taught electrolysis, manicuring, and facial treatments free and be paid a small salary for six months' service. Address W 65, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT ACCOUNTant would like to have some work opening, closing, or adjusting books; best references. Address W 50, Tribune office.

C. W. HAWLEY, 637 MONADNOCK BLDG. Tel. Har. 326; ref., Corn Exchange Bank.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—MALE AND FEMALE, PERMANENT position, liberal pay; no books or samples to carry; orders readily taken before holidays; will pay you to investigate. Address W 90, Tribune.

WANTED—AGENTS—STREET MEN TO SELL specialties for the holiday trade; big money can be made. Call at 209 E. Madison-st.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

FOR SALE—ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, 24 vols., Stoddart edition, morocco; never used; half price. 1106 The Rookery.

STORAGE.

PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE-AV. and 42d-st., has 400 iron rooms; walls and ceilings medicated; absolutely moth and bug proof; cement floors; lowest insurance; storage rates low; moving, packing, shipping; special piano room; buggies, $1; bicycles, 50c per mo. Tel. Oak. 880.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, express-ing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

GEORGE PARRY, 350 AND 352 WABASH-AV., 156 W. Monroe-st., storage, removal, and packing of fine furniture, pianos, etc. Est. 20 years.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW DANCING ACADEMY—PROF. G. LAlonde, and assistant, teacher of dancing, stage and parlor. Opening reception Monday, Dec. 16, at Lincoln Hall, finest in the city, 66-72 Adams-st., opposite The Fair. Will be there Fridays, Saturdays, and Mondays to receive applicants. Complimentary reception.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—
Auditorium, Chicago.
Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Trial lesson free. $12 a term.
FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

THREE NO. 1 QUALITY DIAMONDS, 18 KARats, value $5,000; will trade for unincumbered Chicago real estate. Address J N 53, Tribune.

OLD CLOCK FOR SALE—A GENUINE "KITCHen" clock, perfect repair, good for another century. F. A. CASTLE, Burlington, Vt.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD watches. I. M. BREDT & CO., [illegible] Columbus [illegible]

GOLD [OLD], JEWELRY BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash prices. TOPPIS & CO., [illegible] Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1300 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS; EXcellent board; $5; walking distance; ladies or gentlemen.

65 E. 18TH-ST., FLAT 10—PLEASANT DOUBLE room, excellent board; private family.

North Side.

262 ONTARIO-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, with two beds; board if desired.

372 E. OHIO-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, ELEgant rooms, $4 up; walking distance.

246 EAST OHIO-ST.—STEAM-HEATED ROOMS with board, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50 weekly.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS—HOTEL "RAINIER," COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st.; single or en suite; American and European; strictly first-class in every respect; reasonable rates; call and examine.
TOBIN BROS., Mgrs., Office 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—1607 MICHIGAN-AV., LARGE front alcove room, 3 closets, hot and cold water and bath; gentlemen only.

TO RENT—A NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM; steam heat, etc.; use of kitchen if desired. 3663 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2236 MICHIGAN-AV., 2 NICELY furnished rooms; running water; reasonable.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED ROOMS, HOTEL Lafayette, 10, 12, and 14 E. Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ROOM; PRIVATE FAMILY; WITH or without board. 3158 Groveland-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS OPposite Lincoln Park; private. 831 N. Clark.

TO RENT—206 VINE-ST., NEAR NORTH-AV., nicely furnished front parlor; reasonable rates.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF WARM, SUNny rooms, suitable for piano, near Ashland-av., for gentleman and wife. A F 466, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO BEDROOMS, USE of kitchen, in refined home. W 59, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED HOUSE, 9 rooms, good location; price $25; no objection to two married couples. Particulars 208 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE, $15. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

South Side.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, all modern improvements, for $100 a month. Apply at 69 E. 22d-st., one door W. of Prairie-av.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE, A FURnished house on the North Side, Ravenswood preferred. A. BOYSON, 172 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!! SPECIAL!!!

Only one of those beautiful 6-room flats left; steam heat; passenger elevator; every convenience; location good; perfect light and ventilation; special rates to a select tenant; must be rented; "THE NORWOOD," 30th-st. and Indiana-av.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!! SPECIAL!!!

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM NEWLY FURnished flat, steam heat, hot water, gas range, bath, etc.; janitor service; all light outside rooms; near elevated, Cottage Grove, and 43d-st. cars; cheap to good tenant. 4446 Champlain-av., 2d flat.

TO RENT—COZY 2, 3, AND 4—ROOM APARTments, steam heat, hot water, bath, gas range, janitor service, $10 to $20; 495 43d-st., near Grand-blvd.; also corner flat, 6 rooms and bath, 4201 Cottage Grove; reduced to $20.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE LESTER BLOCK, S. W. COR. Evans-av. and 48th-st., 5 and 6 rooms; steam heat and hot water; new and modern; best value in Hyde Park. See owner, 486 48th-st., 1st flat, or
GEO. O. GORDON & CO.,
4701 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—SACRIFICE TO EXCELLENT TENant, outside 7-room modern 2d flat, 2340 Calumet-av. F. NICHOLS, 741 Stock Exchange.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AND BATH, $25; 5-ROOM cor. and bath, $30, steam heat, hot water, strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—3438 SOUTH PARK-AV., 1ST FLAT, 6 rooms, steam heat, hot water, gas range; $25 per month. Inquire 2d flat.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, OR FOR SALE cheap; must go to California. 5313 Washington-av.

TO RENT—3-ROOM FLAT, $11.50, PRIVATE bath, range, boiler. 3616 State-st. References.

TO RENT—SMALL FLATS, $11, BIG, STEAM heat; moving free; refs. 2829 Calumet-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—3 TO 7-ROOM FLATS ON PINE, ERIE Cass, Illinois, and Indiana-sts, $7 to $27; 5 and 7 room steam heated flats on Pine and Indiana-sts $23 to $30; all within walking distance. Inquire HOYT, cor. Pine and Indiana-sts.

TO RENT—FINE 6-ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats at 1408 N. Clark-st.
G. W. ELDER & CO.,
1758 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS AT 1000 N. Halsted-st.; low rent.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—$6 IF TAKEN AT ONCE—$10 FLAT; 4 light rooms. 111 W. Huron-st.
$7 this week—Brick 4-room flat; south exposure; light, warm. 370 Grand-av.
$15—A bargain—$25 flat, but must be kept warm; 4 rooms, bath, etc. 277 Ogden-av., cor. Wood-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM FLAT, STEAM heat, hot water, and gas range; cheap rent; near elevated railroad station. Key in store. 1489 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, $15. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 L Salle-st., Room 220.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE, CHEAP, IN THE NEW Ballard Building, Fifty-third-st. and Jefferson-av., block from I. C. R. R., Hyde Park Station; steam heat, hot and cold water, electric light; good location. J. L. COCHRAN, 722 Chicago Opera-House Bldg., or janitor at building.

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORES IN THE Newton, 39th-st. and Calumet-av.; best location for high-class drug store on South Side. See janitor on premises, or JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., Agents, 508 Chamber of Commerce. Tel. 1650 Main.

West Side.

TO RENT—LARGE FINE BRICK STORE, 370 Grand-av. [W. Indiana-st.], near Ada, at your own price to keep pipes warm.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND FLAT; four-room flat, bath and two office rooms. Inquire JAMES B. LEONARD, Dentist, Ogden-av. and 12th-st.-blvd.

TO RENT—PLEASANT PRIVATE OFFICE; reception room and vault; partly furnished if desired; $28. 402 New York Life Building.

TO RENT—CHEAP—CHOICE OFFICES—SPACE to suit; suitable manufacturers' agents or others; modern conveniences. 171 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF OFFICES IN MONADnock Building, including telephone service; $25. CURRAN & CO., 1654 Monadnock.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER fine offices at 127 La Salle and 169 Washington.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE OFFICE; TELEPHONE. INquire Room 10, No. 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE DESK ROOM, 51 State-st., ground floor, Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—NICE, LIGHT OFFICE, WITH FURniture; cheap. Room 702, 167 Dearborn.

TO RENT—USE OF PRIVATE OFFICE, FURnished, till May 1. 1205 Tacoma.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—MECCA STABLES, 3351 AND 3353 State-st., bldg. 50x127 feet, 40 stalls, harness, and wash room; lease for a term of years.
FRANK RIEDLE & CO.,
3101 State-st.

TO RENT—BARN, 3 STALLS, $3. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING FLOORS, WITH power, on Pacific-av., between Harrison and Polk; 50,000 ft. at low price. Inquire of
LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
261 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-STORY MILL CONstructed building, 28,000 feet floor space, elevator service, and steam heat with or without power. CHATROOP BROS., 79 S. Jefferson-st. Tel. M. 4123

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM ON second or third floor of a good building; there must be on the same floor or nearby a number of vacant rooms for the use of our brokers. Address A. WEGENER, Secretary The Chicago Mining Exchange, 195 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—[illegible] TO 1,000 FT. SPACE for printing business in up-town district. Address W 19, Tribune office.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

U. S. COIN AND STAMP EX., 1120 MASONIC Temple. Most complete stock in the city. Collections wanted. 50-page coin catalogue 12 cents.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

OLD BILLIARD TABLES BOUGHT AND sold; notify undersigned when and where to call. Address J N 58, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S DECEMBER BULLETIN.

Despite stormy weather, the holiday rush, and other matters, we still keep our exceptionally fine line of bargains in second-hand uprights to the fore. Our stock embraces practically all the leading pianos made in this country, such as the Knabe, Fischer, Vose, Steinway, Schomacker, Miller, Emerson, Weber, Blasius, Pease, Hallet & Davis & Co., Washburn, Jewett, etc. We show good UPRIGHTS from $125 upwards, SQUARES from $25 upwards, and GRANDS from $200 upwards. In new pianos we are offering the KNABE, FISCHER-HAZELTON, BLASIUS, KRAKAUER, JEWETT, LUDWIG, and others, in plain and fancy wood cases, and on terms to suit everybody.

We repair, tune, move, regulate, polish, store, and rent pianos at very moderate rates.

LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-sts.,
"Everything Known in Music."
Open evenings till Christmas.

HOLIDAY GIFTS—
IN PIANOS
WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY ONE.

Light & Co., square, worth $75	$35
Philip Phillips, square, worth $100	50
Decker Bros., square, fine tune, worth $150	90
Kimball upright, light wood, nearly new	135
Chickering & Sons upright, worth $250	175
Bush & Gerts upright, walnut case	185
Chase Bros. upright, good as new	190
Steger upright, massive walnut case, nearly new	215
Henry F. Miller upright, as good as new	235
OUR OWN MAKES.	
Stuyvesant, walnut case, regular price $300	$200
Stuyvesant, mahogany case, regular price $350	225
Wheelock, walnut case, regular price $395	250
Wheelock, mahogany case, regular price $450	290
Weber, rosewood case, regular price $475	350
Weber, walnut case, regular price $525	400

Open evenings until Christmas.

WEBER PIANO WAREROOMS,
258 and 260 Wabash-av.

THE MASON & HAMLIN PIANO
is the only piano made that contains the "screw stringer" system of fastening the wires. It does not require one-fourth as much tuning as other pianos, and has no equal for durability.
Catalogues mailed free to any address.
We have a large stock of slightly used and shopworn pianos and organs that we must close out.
Good upright pianos from $100 up. Organs $15 to $40. They are all in good condition and genuine bargains.
Terms to suit the purchaser.
Write or call for particulars.
MASON & HAMLIN CO.,
250 and 252 Wabash-av.,
Chicago, Ill.
JAMES K. M. GILL, Manager.

DO YOU BELIEVE THE OLD TRUISM—
"The Best Is the Cheapest"?
For FIFTY-SIX YEARS the popularity of the HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
HALLETT & DAVIS PIANOS
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
Have furnished substantial proof of it.
EXPERIENCE has shown they last a LIFETIME.
As sold by the makers they cost but little more than ordinary pianos.
Terms arranged to suit buyers of all classes.
LOW-PRICED PIANOS of various reliable makers in great variety.
Second hand instruments that have been rented and taken in exchange.
PIANOS FROM $40 UPWARD.
ORGANS FROM $20 UPWARD.
Renting, tuning, repairing, moving, etc.
For the benefit of Christmas shoppers we will keep open store during the evenings from the 1st to the 24th of December.
HALLET & DAVIS CO.,
239-241 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

LYON, POTTER & CO.—
STEINWAY HALL,
17 Van Buren-st.
—HOLIDAY SALE—
of slightly used and practically new PIANOS, including the following makes:
WEBER, KNABE, HAZLETON, DECKER BROS., CHICKERING, HALLET & DAVIS, FISCHER, VOSE & SONS, BEHNING, KURTZMAN, LYON, WEBSTER, GRAHAM, LESTER, MARSHALL & WENDELL, ETC., ETC.
These pianos must be sold regardless of price. Don't fail to call if you are looking for a bargain.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
17 Van Buren-st.
General agents for STEINWAY, A. B. Chase, Briggs, Vose & Sons, Sterling, and Huntington PIANOS.

PRICES TALK—
$90 buys a good second-hand upright.
$115 buys a nearly new mahogany upright.
$125 buys a Steinway piano.
$150 buys a Kimball upright.
$150 buys an Emerson upright.
$150 buys a J. & C. Fischer upright.
$165 buys a Vose & Sons upright.
$175, choice of seven good makes.
$175 buys a fine Chickering.
$200 buys a Hallet & Davis upright.
$225 buys a mahogany Weber upright.
$225 buys a new Vose & Sons upright.
$250 buys a 3-pedal Steinway upright.
Dealers would do well to seize some of the fancy cases in the above bargains. We are determined to reduce our second-hand stock. Bring along $10 or $15 and we will deliver a piano to your house.
Open evenings until Dec. 24.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

YOU SHOULD NOT CARE OF WHOM YOU BUY your piano, so long as you can get the piano you want at the right prices and terms, with the manufacturer's unlimited guaranty. We have the goods and guarantee you perfect satisfaction or refund the money. Further, we defy any dealer to meet our prices on the same grade of goods. This sale will last for short time only. Leave orders now for holiday delivery.
First-class repairing, tuning, and polishing done promptly. Leave orders by telephone.
RINTELMAN PIANO CO.,
165 Wabash-av., tel. main 1774.
568 N. Clark-st., tel. north 516.

ADAM SCHAAF. ESTABLISHED 1873.
MANUFACTURER OF FINE PIANOS.
$100, $125, $140, $150, $165, and $175 each. Upright pianos all makes. Cash or easy payments to suit buyers. Every instrument warranted to be as represented.
To rent, 200 new upright pianos, $4 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings. Established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

500 PIANOS
To be closed out during the months of November and December. New pianos—Former prices $400 to $575; prices now $275 to $350. Also a line of pianos $200. Terms $5 to $10 per month. Any responsible person can have a piano. Every piano fully warranted. A large line of new style Chase Brothers and Hackley pianos for sale at correspondingly low prices.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO COMPANY.
[Established 30 years.]
Wabash-av. and Congress-st., Auditorium.

IN MANY THOUSANDS OF CULTURED American homes WHEELOCK PIANOS ARE daily a constant source of pleasure and entertainment to young and old. In the WHEELOCK PIANO, as in no other, the happy medium of superior merit and extremely moderate price is always maintained without sacrificing quality. TERMS EASY. Manufacturers' Piano Co.,
258-260 Wabash-av.

$285 BUYS A KNABE UPRIGHT PIANO, $200 buys a Sohmer upright, $125 buys a Fischer upright. A large number of Sohmer upright pianos, new and second-hand; every one a decided bargain. Payments to suit purchasers.
STEGER & CO.,
235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.
Open evenings until Christmas.

17 CENTS A DAY.
$1.20 A WEEK.
$5 A MONTH.
Will buy a piano at
CHASE BROS.
"Big Piano Store,"
Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
(Opposite Auditorium.)

DAMAGED BY FIRE—
Our whole stock of fine pianos slightly damaged by fire last Sunday night at 178 Wabash-av., now across the street at 169 Wabash-av., for sale at a big reduction. Call and see.
MEYER & WEBER, 169 Wabash-av.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 MONTHly; Steinway; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

3 UPRIGHT PIANOS—$55, $85, $100 EACH. $10 cash, $5 per month. SCHULTZ, 259 W. Madison-st.; open evenings.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY WILL LOAN MONEY on a good upright piano for its use. Address W 19, Tribune office.

SOHMER PIANOS. SOHMER PIANOS.
THE THOMPSON MUSIC CO., 261 Wabash-av.

$135 BUYS $600 ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANO, used one month. 372 E. Ohio-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A RARE BARGAIN FOR HOTELS, restaurants, etc., at one-fourth original cost; 1 baker's portable oven, 8x8; 1 refrigerator, 9x6, complete with meat hooks, drawers, boxes, etc.; good as new; 1 set kitchen ranges, 24 feet long, 6 holes, with roaster and baker; 3 large boilers, steamers, dishwashers, meat rack, etc., to be used with coal or gas; complete for hotel or restaurant; 1 hot water heater, nearly new; 9 w. c. traps, with water tanks and sinks; 8 urinals, 2 wash basins. Above goods are at Renfost Building, corner 52d-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Inquire of J. H. HERRAN, at building, or JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., 508 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE AND CARPET stock or entire furniture and effects of hotels and private residences. T. P. WALLS, 351 W. Madison.

MACHINERY.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE—ALL SORTS PLANING-mill machinery, including horses and lumber wagons, 11 o'clock a. m. Dec. 13, 1895, at the planing-mill, No. 102 West Chicago-av., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — DYNAMO, GOOD AS new; five hundred light, hundred and ten volt. Address W 84, Tribune office.

CLOTHING.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR OTHER merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 182 Market-st.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

5,000,000 FEET NEW, DRY LUMBER FROM RECEIVER'S sale, cheap. WESTERN WRECKING AND LUMBER CO., s. w. cor. Halsted and Division-sts. Tel. N. 1067.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—[illegible] OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone West 209.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

WANTED—AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attys., Washington, D. C., [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUCTION SALE OF GOOD CITY building lots. On Saturday of this week, Dec. 14th, we will sell to best bidder, irrespective of price, three good lots:
WEST SIDE.
One lot, 36x124 to alley, fronting east on Trumbull-av., 300 feet south of 26th-st.; water and sewer in; electric cars.
One lot, 25x125 to 16-ft. alley, on Troy-st., 191 feet south of Chicago-av., west front; water and sewer in street. This is near Kedzie and Chicago-avs. [Electric cars.]
SOUTH SIDE.
Lot, 25x125 to 16-ft. alley, fronting east on Ada-st., 175 ft. south of 57th-st., near 59th-st.-blvd. and Center-av. Ashland-av. electric cars.
Terms, $25 on each lot, balance in 30 days. Abstract and good title. Best bid takes them.
Each lot sold separately.
Sale will be held at our office at 2 p. m. sharp Saturday, Dec. 14.
R. C. GIVINS, 96 Washington-st., city.

FOR SALE—A RARE BARGAIN—$40,000—I CAN erect for $60,000 a building covering only one-third of the property which will pay 8 per cent net on $100,000, leaving two-thirds of the lot to be improved in the future. Owner refused $60,000 for the lot three years ago. He is now compelled to sell for $40,000. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE— STATE-ST. FOR SALE. 40 feet improved, north of Polk-st.; very cheapest property on the street. HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CENTRAL BUSINESS property; rented to one tenant for $10,000 per year. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURing property, centrally located; rents $500 per month; principals. Address W 85, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A WONDERFUL BARGAIN—FINE brown-stone residence, No. 1824 Prairie-av., with 76x175 ft. and barn; building cost over $50,000; the lot is worth $53,000; former owner refused $90,000 three years ago; will sell house and lot for $55,000. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—
The modern stone front, 4213 Calumet-av.; great bargain if taken at once; must be sold; parties leaving city. Apply to owner.

FOR SALE—STOP PAYING RENT—NEW 8-room brick, Woodlawn, $6,000; take vacant lot and monthly payments. C. C. LANDT, 118 Adams-st., owner.

FOR SALE—RARE BARGAIN, 4299 ST. LAWrence-av., 8-room brick; make offer. JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., 508 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—LOT, S. W. CORNER 67th and Center-av. Address 4920 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A HOUSE AND have $200 I will sell you one in Chicago's finest suburb; all improvements; steam heat and electric cars. Your rent pays the balance. Address J N 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PROPERTY. HOUSES to rent. J. D. MACLEAN, 185 Dearborn-st.

CALIFORNIA AND FRUIT LANDS

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FRUIT FARM; cheap; center Michigan fruit belt; forty acres, 2½ miles from Grand Haven; pears, plums, cherries, apples, peaches, grapes, and berries; splendid location; good buildings; price, $2,800; easy terms; no exchange considered. Address Box 203, Grand Haven, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—INCOME PROPERTY IN BUSINESS center up to $250,000; will pay one-half cash, balance in clear West Side property.
S. SCHALLMANN,
1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

WANTED—A 3-STORY, 10 OR 12 ROOM RESIdence, lot about 50 ft., bet. 35th and 55th-sts., Michigan and Lake-avs.; must be good and cheap. J. A. CONLON, No. 384 35th-st.

WANTED—A KENWOOD HOME FOR BONA fide cash customer; will invest $20,000 to $30,000; must be cheap at price asked. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187-189 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A $20,000 EQUITY IN THE finest double 4-story brick and stone front building on 12th-st. blvd., near Ogden-av., being the best business block, for improved or vacant east of Center-av., west of Canal, north of 14th, and south of Taylor-st. S. SCHALLMANN,
1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—BRICK BUILDING ON BLUE Island-av., near 12th-st. [no incumbrance]; value $12,000; for West Side vacant.
S. SCHALLMANN,
1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE, GOOD-PAYING LIVery stable in a city of 200,000 inhabitants for Chicago improved real estate. Call at Room 64, Palmer, from 11 to 12 a. m.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR LOTS, CORNER VAN Buren and 48th-sts., for Drexel or Grand-blvd. residence; value $50,000. S. SCHALLMANN,
1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

EXCHANGE—ELEGANT $8,500 RESIDENCE, incumbered $3,500, for clear vacant.
PRIDMORE, 126 State-st.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE PARTY WILL give second mortgage for good equities. Address J N 6, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$9,000 GOLD MORTGAGE, 6 PER cent, security $25,000 choice Chicago property; maker a millionaire; guarantee policy. R. B. WALLACE, Owner, 715, 100 Washington-st. No brokers.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, PAYable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 years or payable in monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

$8,000 SPECIAL SUM TO LOAN AT 5 PER cent; security must be A1; we will make building loan at above rate.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money; building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

WILL LOAN 65 PER CENT OF VALUE ON IMproved property; monthly payments. S. SCHALLMANN, 1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates. Also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. H. DELANY & CO., R. 80, 81, 82, 115 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO. LOAN MONEY ON improved Chicago real estate.

$500,000 AT 5 PER CENT IN SUMS TO SUIT. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., SECURITY BLDG., 188 Madison—Real estate loans; nominal com'sion.

FINANCIAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. Loans also made to store clerks on plain note. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 911, Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st. Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loan can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.
OR 185 WEST MADISON-ST., ROOM 205.
Office at 175 Dearborn open evenings till 9 o'clock.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 3, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. (ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK), SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal; on warehouse receipts, collaterals, etc. I loan my own money quietly and quickly. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

INVESTIGATE—$5,000—PARTNER WANTED in a thoroughly substantial manufacturing business, well established and advertised. If you mean business address A. G. HOLLOWELL, 148 State-st.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING CHOICE LOAN for sale: $3,000, 3 years, 6 per cent; security $7,500 inside improved.
D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER—LOANS ON WAREhouse receipts and approved security. We have our own warehouse for storage, with or without loans. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Bldg.

CHICAGO, DEC. 12, 1895.—SAMUEL C. SCOTten has this day been admitted as copartner in the firm of Kennett Hopkins & Co.
KENNETT HOPKINS & CO.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND MONEY loaned upon any available collateral or approved names. D. H. TOLMAN, R. [illegible], 135 Monroe-st.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, accepted notes, warrants, and other good securities. SHIELDS & BRO., [illegible] Clark-st., Room 9.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 107 Dearborn-st., Room 209, formerly 344 State-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED, highest value. Loans on same. RICHARD HERSFELD, 171 La Salle-st., S. W. cor. Monroe.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CHICAGO FIRST MORTgages, from $[illegible] to $[illegible]; no expense to lender. WILL H. MOORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL JUDGMENTS against the city address W 63, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON RENTS. ADDRESS V [illegible], Tribune office.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. E. HOWARD, SKILLFUL TREATMENT OF all female complaints by improved methods that are always effectual. 3118 Wabash-av.; elevated or State-st. cars to 31st-st.

CHICAGO'S SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS ARE Dr. Hathaway & Co., 70 Dearborn-st.; diseases peculiar to men and women; letters answered.

DRS. BIGELOW, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. corner Adams and Clark-sts. Chronic and nervous diseases, both sexes. Established 1860.

DR. SWARZ, 1007 MASONIC TEMPLE, SKILLFUL treatment of all female complaints; room and nursing if desired; consultation free.

211 STATE-ST., ROOM 20, MRS. DR. BROWN—Skillful treatment of all female complaints by improved method.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY EXPERT specialist in city treating special blood, skin, and nervous diseases; advice free; medicine $1. 189 State

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. ATHAZEL, THE WHITE MAHATMA, clairvoyant, tells your deepest secrets, your name, and just what you wish to know; causes absolute success in business, love, reunites the separated, and causes speedy marriages. No failures. Parlors, 272 Michigan-av.

ASTROLOGY—REVEALS PAST, PRESENT, and future; information free. Call or write. MRS. M. E. STARR, Astrologer, 1453 Michigan-av.; 10 years' practice.

MME. ARDENNE, 261 W. MADISON-ST., GIVES names, advice on all affairs of life; charms a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

WHEN ALL OTHER MEDIUMS AND CLAIRvoyants fail call on Sir Russell Easton, 847 N. Clark; consultation free.

MADAME RAPHAEL, MEDIUM—FEES, 25C and 50c; trance, $1.00. 483 Washington-blvd.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—
We hereby announce the withdrawal by mutual consent of Mr. Charles B. Atwood from the firm of D. H. Burnham & Co., which took effect Dec. 10, 1895. The business will continue as formerly at 1142 Rookery Building under the name of D. H. Burnham & Co. The only change which has been made in said copartnership is the withdrawal of said Charles B. Atwood.
D. H. BURNHAM & CO.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old gravel roofs repaired. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st.

GRAVEL ROOFING, ALL KINDS ROOFS REpaired; estimates free. F. M. PEASE, 355 Dearborn

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMATEURS DESIROUS JOINING DRAMATIC company for pleasure and profit. Address W 88, Tribune office.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

WINTER CRUISES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT—The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. Fuerst Bismarck will leave New York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria [for Cairo and the pyramids], Jaffa [for Jerusalem], Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about 10 weeks.
ALSO WINTER CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES AND THE SPANISH MAIN.
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. Columbia will leave New York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince [Hayti], Mayaguez [Porto Rico], St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra [for Caracas, Venezuela], and Puerto Cabello, Kingston [Jamaica], Havana [Key West, Old Point Comfort], New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner [about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. Liner] with all its comforts is offered on this route. For particulars apply to
THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
125 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at 11 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
St. Paul.......Dec. 18 | St. Louis.......Jan. 1
Paris.........Dec. 25 | St. Paul........Jan. 8
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconveniences and exposure of transfer by tender.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.
Belgenland......Dec. 21 | Waesland.......Dec. 28
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.
Kensington......Dec. 18 | Southwark.......Jan. 1
Friesland.......Dec. 25 | Berlin..........Jan. 8
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE. | NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda...Jan. 4, 10 am | †Kaiser W. II. Ja. 22 11am
**Normannia. Jan. 8, 11a | *F. Bism'rck. Jn. 28 11am
†Werra...Jan. 15, 10 am | †Fulda....Feb. 12, 10 am
**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y., 125 La Salle-st., Chicago. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agt., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cabin, $60 and upwards, according to location. II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Round trip, $95 and $100.
Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 am | Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 am
Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 am | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 am
Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 am | Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 am
Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 am | Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 am
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE—
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. Saturday sailings.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN, 5 DS. 7 HRS. 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 54 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. Whiting, Mgr., n. w. cor. Clark & Randolph.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside dock at Havre to Paris in four hours.
MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENTAL CRUISE.
The grand cruise of last year per fast express steamer La Touraine will be repeated Feb. 4, 1896. Number of passengers positively limited.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—
U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailing from NEW YORK as follows:
Majestic..........Tuesday, 17 December, 11 a. m.
Germanic..........Wednesday, 25 December, noon 1895.
Teutonic..........Wednesday, 1 January, 10 a. m.
For rates of passage, inspection of plans, and any further information apply to company's offices.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, G. Agt., 29 B'way, N.Y.
N. ANDERSON, G'l W'n Ag't,
244 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris).
Columbia, March 5, 7 a. m.
I. CAB., $60 & UPWARDS. II. CAB., $45 & $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (5 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, N. Y.; 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COOK'S TOURS TO EGYPT, THE NILE, AND the Holy land—Personally conducted parties leave New York Jan. 8 and 22, Feb. 12, 19, and 29; rates $485 and upwards, including all expenses; programs free. Independent tickets to Europe, Bermuda, West Indies, Florida, etc. Winter cruises to the tropics. Send for Excursionist. THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

EGYPT AND PALESTINE TOURS. "ALL EXpenses." S. S. Fulda, Feb. 12, 106 days, $800; S. S. Normannia, Feb. 19, 96 to 137 days, $850 to $1,125. WINTER RESORTS—Nassau, West Indies, South America, South Africa, Mexico, California, Algiers, Egypt, etc. Programs free. HENRY GAZE & SONS (Ltd.), 220 S. Clark-st. Tel. M. 2778.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Leave. Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison; Joliet, Streator, & Peoria; Joliet and Streator; Kan. City, Colo. & Tex. Ex.; California Limited; California & Mexico Ex.; Kansas City Fast Ex.; Joliet Accommodation [times illegible]

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium. All trains daily. Leave. Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville; Washington Express; Lafayette and Indianapolis; Cincinnati and Louisville [times illegible]

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st. Station 12th-st., Lake-Front. Leave. Arrive.
Week days, through coaches; Week days, parlor car; Daily, sleeper [times illegible]

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD— [illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts. Leave. Arrive.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Sioux City	* 4:30 pm	* 9:45 am
Des Moines, C. Rapids	* 6:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
St. Paul, Min'apolis, Duluth	†12:25 pm	† 2:30 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	* 8:15 am	* 8:45 am
Green Bay and Menominee	†11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer	* 5:15 pm	† 1:15 pm
Ironwood, and Rhinelander	* 3:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
Oshkosh, Gr. B. Menominee	* 3:00 pm	† 7:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am

Milwaukee—Lv. †8 a. m., ¢d a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *5 p. m., †6:15 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Ar., *7:30 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *5:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7:15 a. m., ¢8 a. m., †10:30 a. m., †4:15 p. m., ¢6:45 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar., *10:30 a. m., †1:30 p. m., †5:50 p. m., ¢9:00 p. m., ¢10:05 a. m., †11:00 p. m.
Rockford—Lv. †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., ¢9:10 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Ar., *8 a. m., †11:00 a. m., †9:45 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¢Sunday. cEx. Mon. †Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. bDaily from Winona.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY. PASsenger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., Marquette Building.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	c 7:45 pm
Ill., Ia., & Peoria Express	* 9:00 am	* 5:10 pm
Min'p'lis, St. P., & S. Falls	* 5:30 pm	*12:10 pm
Peoria, La S'lle, & Joliet	* 5:30 pm	* 1:30 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:45 pm	*10:10 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 5:50 am
Ft. L., Leavenworth, K. City, Colorado & Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:25 am
Fast Flyer, C. Bluffs & Omaha	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Denver	*10:00 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, R. Island & Dav'np'rt	*11:30 pm	
Kansas City, St. Jo., Oskaloosa & Texas	†11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. cEx. Monday. o Returns Daily as local from D. Moines. Fast Flyer for Omaha daily at 5:45 pm, with Through Sleeper and Chair Car. Connects at Missouri River with Union Pacific Fast Flyer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Lim. & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Gas & Jacksonv'l., Fl.	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:35 pm
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee	† 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	†11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	†10:15 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 8:15 pm	†10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 7:50 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.		† 7:30 pm

†On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.; Milwaukee; Milwaukee, Madison & West; Cedar Rapids—Dubuque; Green Bay; Milwaukee—Madison; Milwaukee—Portage; Milwaukee; Milwaukee; Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City; N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.; Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.; Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula; Madison, P. du Chien & West; Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.; Cedar Rapids—Kansas City; N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.; Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City [times illegible]
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. eSun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Galesburg and Streator; Rockford and Forreston; Local points, Illinois & Iowa; All points in Texas; Rockford, Sterling, Mendota; Streator and Ottawa; K. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth; Omaha, C. Bluffs, Neb points; St. Paul & Minneapolis; K. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth; Omaha, Lincoln, and Denver; Bl. Hills, Montana, Portland; St. Paul & Minneapolis [times illegible]
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Streets. Ticket office, 101 Adams Street. *Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. Leave. Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express; K. City, Denver & California; Kas. City, Colorado & Utah; St. Louis & California Lim.; St. Louis Palace Express; St. Louis Midnight Special; Sp'gfld. & St. Louis Day Local; Peoria Limited; Peoria Fast Mail; Peoria Night Express; Joliet & Dwight Accomm'n; Bloomington Accommodat'n [times illegible]

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, 115 Adams-st. Tel. Main 2380. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Leave. Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kan. City, St. Joe, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Dubuque; Sycamore and Byron Local; St. Charles, Sycamore and DeKalb [times illegible]

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. Leave. Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.; Kansas City & Peoria Ex.; St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.; Detroit, N. Y. & Mont. Ex.; Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.; Chicago & Detroit Local; Chicago & St. Louis Local [times illegible]

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 206 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av. *Daily. †Ex-Sun. ‡Ex-Sat. cEx-Mon. Leave. Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and West; Ashland, Duluth Iron towns; Ashland and Iron towns; Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.; Stevens Point Local; Burlington Passenger [times illegible]

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:
From Chicago to Leave. Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg; Indianapolis and Louisville; Dayton and Cincinnati; The Keystone Express; Columbus and the East; Baltimore and Washington; Philadelphia and New York; Mansfield and Pittsburg; Baltimore and Washington; Philadelphia and New York; The Pennsylvania Limited; Pittsburg and Washington; Philadelphia and New York; Indianapolis and Louisville; Dayton and Cincinnati; Columbus and the East; Youngstown and New Castle; Pittsburg and the East [times illegible]
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and Station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. Nov. 24, 1895. Leave Chicago. Arrive Chicago.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.
Mail and Express; New York & Boston Special; North Shore Limited; Fast Eastern Express; Kalamazoo Accommodation; Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.; Atlantic Express [times illegible]
Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry., leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *11:45 p. m.; arrive, *8:45 a. m., †12:55 p. m., †6:50 p. m.
Grand Rapids trains via G. R. & I. R. R., leave †6:50 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *11:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:10 a. m., †9:05 p. m.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO — DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City Office, 193 Clark-st.
No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains. Leave. Arrive.
Local; New York & Washington Vestibuled Express; New York, Washington and Pittsburg Vestibuled; Walkertown Accommodation; Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.; Night Express [times illegible]
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City Ticket Office 180 Clark-st. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. Leave. Arrive.
Day Express; Limited Fast Mail; New York & Boston Special; Eastern Express; Elkhart Accommodation; New York Central Limited; New York & Boston Express; Special Mail [times illegible]

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALbany and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel.
Trains. Leave. Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati; Indianapolis and Cincinnati; Louisville and Atlanta; Lafayette and Louisville; Lafayette and Louisville; Lafayette Accommodation [times illegible]

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., and Fourth-av. *Daily. †Daily except Sun. Leave. Arrive.
Marion Local; New York & Boston; Jamestown & Buffalo; North Judson Accommodation; New York & Boston; Columbus & Norfolk, Va. [times illegible]

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. [illegible]

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Cloaks Are Going

In a manner indicating the wisdom of buying now and the folly of further delay. Our prices are reduced to a degree very unusual in the height of the season, and there remains possibility of securing a perfect garment, imperfect only in its price littleness.

$7.50 Beaver and Cheviot box front Reefer Coats, with covert backs and large draped sleeves—black and navy blue—all sizes—at..... 4.75

$8.50 and $9.00 English Beaver and Boucle Box Coats, ripple and coat backs, ¾ lined, black and navy blue—all sizes—at..... 6.50

Reduced from $7.50—25-inch Double Beaver Cape, 128-inch sweep, both capes and storm collar, handsomely braided—black only..... 5.00

All of our $18.00 and $20.00 Nobby Box Coats, in kersey, cheviot, and boucle cloths, ripple and coat back, the latest draped sleeves, handsomely silk lined, black and navy blue, at..... 15.00

All our fine imported Capes and Coats reduced from one-fourth to one-third.

$200.00 Garments reduced to	125.00	$60.00 Garments reduced to	40.00
$150.00 Garments reduced to	100.00	$50.00 Garments reduced to	37.50
$100.00 Garments reduced to	75.00	$40.00 Garments reduced to	30.00
$80.00 Garments reduced to	50.00	$37.50 Garments reduced to	27.50

Fur Figures

on the price tickets have taken a drop. Besides our many remaining choice bargains in Sealskin, Otter, Astrakhan, Electric, and Coney Capes, we name some choice Holiday Goods in smaller Furs as follows:

Short Fur Capes and Collars in all sorts of desirable Furs	12.00 and up.
Baby Carriage Rugs—White Furs in a variety of handsome effects	4.00 and up.
Fine Tail Neckwear, in mink, stone marten, and black marten	10.00 and up.
Coachmen's Fur Collars, in wombat, coney, and goat	3.00
Choice Natural Otter Muff and Boa Sets for ladies and misses	12.75
Fine Nutria Fur Muff and Boa Sets for ladies and misses	6.50

Men's Wear.

Attention to our offerings of attire for men cannot fail to be of interest and profit to all seekers for suitable gifts to men.

Colored Dress Shirts—in fancy colored prints, white borders—1 pair detached link cuffs—same quality as we formerly sold at $1.50—3 for	2.50
Finest Percale Shirts—all overcolored—3 collars, 1 pair cuffs detached—as good as made to order at $2.25 each—3 for $4.00 or each	1.50
Heavy Black Cotton Half Hose—spliced soles and heels—never under 35c—4 in box for $1.00 or for pair	25c
Men's Dressing Gowns and Bath Robes in new colors—choice new goods never before shown—equal to imported at $8.00—now	5.50
Pure Wool Dressing Gown and Robes—neutral grays with black, brown, and cardinal stripes—a good $6.50 value—now	4.25
Tennis and Scotch Flannel Night Robes—such as formerly brought $2.50 to $3.00 each—we're closing out at	1.50

Smoking Jackets—150 imported and domestic pure Wool Plaids and Checks in neat effects. Goods worth today up to $6.50, all at..... 4.75

Fine imported Diagonals, Habit Cloth and Rough Tweed effects, lined and trimmed in first-class style, $9.50 value..... 7.00

Terry Bath Robes, in stripes, selling at $2.25 and $3.50, reduced to..... 1.88

Men's fine Silk Neckwear, superior finish and choicest effects in all the new styles of tying..... 50c to 1.50

Suspenders in fine silk, with silk elastic ends, each pair in glass holiday box..... 50c

Handkerchiefs and Mufflers.

Where there's such profusion it's difficult to particularize, but among many others these are worthy of more than passing notice.

Men's Handsome Silk Mufflers, in woven Persian designs, and a full $4.50 value, selling for..... 2.50

Ladies' Point Venise Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in values up to $3.75—selling for..... 1.50 and 2.00

Ladies' Hand Loom French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, finest goods ever brought to Chicago..... Half Price.

Ladies' Large Size Japanese Silk Mufflers in the delicate new shades, $2.25 values going for..... 1.25

Glove Sale.

Our Glove Section prides itself on the exceptionally fine display of Gloves—Gloves for street or evening wear, Lined Gloves, Fur-Trimmed Gloves, Wool and Silk, Lined and Fur-Trimmed Mittens, etc. Our assortments are not inexhaustible, and we strongly advise immediate purchases.

Glove Certificates—A neat way to make a holiday glove present is to give a certificate good for one or more pairs of gloves. The holder of the certificate can then make suitable choice of size and color at any time after the holidays.

Yes, certainly, we clean and repair gloves.

Among the exceptionally attractive offerings we name our Ladies' 5-hook Foster Gloves, real French Kid, in black, brown, tan, mode, and slate, nowhere else so good and perfect a glove for. 1.00

Ladies' 4 Pearl Button First Quality Kid Gloves, in black, brown, tan, mode, pearl, blue, white, green, and slate..... 1.50

Warm Wool-Lined Kid Gloves and Mittens, plain and fur trimmed, for ladies and children.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

"AN OUT"

and out reduction, and an away out of the ordinary S. & M. Bargain Friday today. *Tremendous selling has accumulated tremendous broken lots of Holiday goods—and out they must go, and will go.*

$3 DRESS PATTERNS, 80c.
300 of them—all full length, no skimping—including Novelties, Plaids, Storm Serges, etc.—worth up to $3 per pattern—all at 80c, the full dress pattern.

$4 DRESS PATTERNS, $1.20.
All of generous length, consisting of the season's most popular Figured Novelties, Tweeds, Scotch Plaids, Rough Novelties, etc.—worth to $4 per pattern, at $1.20 each. It's worth thinking about. It's worth coming to see about.

$1⅓ DRESS GOODS, 36c.
Dress Pattern lengths of black and colored novelty dress goods, boucles, bourettes, plaids, mohair novelties, cheviots, etc., reduced to 36c per yard, worth up to $2.

$1⅓ SILK REMNANTS, 25c.
May be 5,000 yards, comprising plaids, fancy stripes, fancy checks, printed warp effects, novelties, and printed silks, also plain colored Habutai silks, in about 300 shades, going at 25c.

25c HANDKERCHIEFS, 4c.

At 4c—Accumulation of soiled Handkerchiefs—men's and women's—including Plain White Hemstitched, Printed Border and Embroidered Handkerchiefs—worth up to 25c.

At 9c—Women's Irish Swiss, and French Handkerchiefs, with embroidery, scalloped edges, lace edges, etc., at 8c, 12½c, and 19c—styles always 20c to 60c.

At 12½c—Men's and Women's Hemstitched Pure Irish Linen Initialed Handkerchiefs, peasant worked, at 12½c, 19c, and 25c. Elsewhere poorer worked initials are double.

At 25c—Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, lace edges, fancy scallops, etc., Irish, Swiss, and French manufacture—worth up to $1.

At 25c—1,200 dozens Men's Heavy Jap Silk Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, with elegantly worked initials, hand done—at 25c, 45c, and 98c, worth up to $2.

At 25c—Men's Hemstitched Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, with hand-worked initials or without—also with neat colored borders, worth up to 75c.

Souvenir Gift Handkerchief Box—pretty as any at $1—presented with purchases.

98c DRESSING SACQUES, 25c.
Special reductions in Eiderdown and Fancy Flannelette Dressing Sacques and Toilet Jackets. $2.50 values at 98c, $1.50 values at 50c, 98c values at 25c.

$5 MEN'S HOUSE COATS, $2.95.

At $2.95—Genuine Japanese Habutai Silk House Coats, with contrasting silk lining, 2 silk loops, worth $5.

At $3.95—All-Wool Eiderdown Coats, velvet bound pockets, cuffs, collar and edges, silk loops, all colors, regular $6.

At $5—All-Wool English Plaid Coats, extra heavy collar, satin lined, also Tricot Coats, satin bound, always $6.50.

At $5—25 Extra Quality All-Wool Plaid Dressing Gowns in brown, grays, tans, etc.; broken sizes of $12 and $15 lines.

$2 SILVER MATCH BOXES, 83c.
Heavy Sterling Silver, six different styles for gift-giving, at 83c, worth $2.00; at $1.45, worth $3.00.

$2½ ELEC. SEAL MUFFS, $1.
Extraordinary. Made of good selected electric seal, full size, satin lined—about 110 in all.

$3 MINK NECK BOAS, 95c.
Not "water mink," but genuine mink, full size and well made—unmatchable value.

XMAS UNDERWEAR and APRONS
All purchases appropriately boxed.

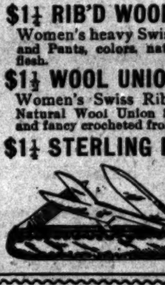
Night Gowns—Newest lace and embroidery trimming, Gretchen and Hubbard styles—$2 gowns, 97c; $1.50 gowns, 77c; $1 gowns, 49c; 50c gowns, 19c.

Drawers—Loie Fuller umbrella styles—$1.50 drawers, 69c; $1 drawers, 45c; 75c drawers, 33c; 35c drawers, 7c.

Aprons—Maids', Nurses', and Fancy Dress Aprons—worth 75c, at 48c; worth 50c, at 25c; worth 25c, at 10c.

Corset Covers and Chemises—At Special reductions.

$3 FANCY WRAPPERS, 98c.



At 89c—$2.25 Flannelette and Sultana Cashmere Wrappers, large sailor collar, ruffled and braided. *On sale 9:30 a. m.*

At 98c—Eiderdown Fleeced Flannel Wrappers, crochet edge, deep sailor collar, worth $3. *On sale at 10:30 a. m.*

At $4.98—100 Fine Sample Wrappers from famous makers in French Flannels, Cashmeres, Challies, etc., worth $8, $10, $12, and $14—all at $4.98. *On sale at 11 a. m.*

At $1.89—Fine Cashmere Wrappers, in cardinal, navy, and black, velvet trimmed. *On sale at 3 p. m.*

$2¾ MOREEN SKIRTS, $1.21.
Women's Rustling Black Moreen Petticoats, with 16-inch Spanish flounce, velvet bound. *Ready at 2:30 p. m.*

$5 BOYS' REEFERS, $2½.
At $2.25—Broken lines $4 and $5 Chinchilla Reefers.
At $1.90 and $2.75—Lot $4 and $5 All-Wool Suits.
At 29c and 48c—Lot 50c, 75c, and $1 All-Wool Knee Pants.
At 25c—75c Scotch Knit Wool Tam O'Shanters.
At 19c—Odd lot 50c and 75c Cloth Caps.

$1½ WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR, 50c
Odds and ends—some sizes missing—Women's $1.50 Imported Natural Wool Vests, Women's $1.25 Balbriggan Union Suits, Women's $1.00 Black Wool Tights, Women's $1.25 short sleeve Wool Vests, Women's $1.00 Natural Wool Drawers—all going at 50c to close.

$1½ RIB'D WOOL VESTS, 59c.
Women's heavy Swiss ribbed Wool Vests and Pants, colors, natural, blue, white and flesh.

$1½ WOOL UNION SUITS, 75c.
Women's Swiss Ribbed Winterweight, Natural Wool Union Suits, silk taped necks and fancy crocheted fronts.

$1½ STERLING KNIVES, 45c.

Fancy Silver Handles, with two tempered steel blades, 45c; with three blades, 69c; with four blades, 83c.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

109-111-113 STATE STREET.

Our competitors are dumfounded, while our customers are delighted at

...Our Low Prices...

Which are causing such a rush this week for the beautiful goods offered at this store in

Silk Christmas Presents.

The following are a very few sample values of the many hundreds of unmatchable bargains we are offering, to say nothing of the fine Persian Silks, fine Brocade Silks, etc., of which we are selling such quantities:

100 elegant new and crisp Changeable Taffeta Silk Petticoats, two hemmed ruffles, choicest colors, worth $7.50, but to attract your attention to the most beautiful line of black and fancy Silk Petticoats in the city we will sell this one hundred today at each, only..... $3.48

The finest $3.75 Silk Waist ever shown in Chicago.

300 dozen Ladies' Fine Silk Mittens, fancy back and satin ribbon bow, made to sell at 65c per pair—yours while they last at per pair..... 25c

See our unmatchable line at 50c, 75c, $1.00 and up.

Pillows, with Chrysanthemums, Lilacs, Hollyhocks, Golden Rod and Daisies, handsomely embroidered and hand-painted on them. We are selling on an average 400 pillows a day for card prizes and Christmas gifts.

The best pure down (odorless) Pillow, covered with a fine quality of China Silk—really worth $3 each—for..... $1.00

5,000 dozen Pure Silk Washable Windsor Ties, made from our own high grade silks, 36 in. long, light and dark colors, at..... 5c

500 choice sets of Cane and Umbrella, strapped together with neat leather straps, mounted on choice natural wood sticks, plain and silver trimmed, just the exact article for a gentleman's Xmas present—worth $4.50. Your choice..... $2.29

The bargains we are offering in new and handsome Silk Dress Patterns for Christmas presents are the world's most elegant styles.

Homeless Boys.

Friday, Dec. 13, 1895.

If you have any old clothes that your boy has discarded, send them to the "Waifs' Mission," No. 196 East Washington street.

The homeless urchins there will appreciate them.

"The Putnam" gave complete new suits and hats to five hundred of them this year and don't regret it.

Comfortable clothes will help to civilize the waifs.

Then bring your own boy to "The Putnam" and fit him out in one of our elegant All-Wool Combination Suits. There are 500 of these sensible outfits on sale tomorrow at

$5.00 for Choice of Suits.

To see them is to recognize a saving of $2.00 to $5.00. We positively assert that no store in Chicago can show you such splendid values at this low price. Combination includes full suit, one extra pair of pants, and Stanley Cap, handsomely made of strictly all-wool fabrics. Your choice for $5.00.

About 100 "Little Giant" Suits, with the never-rip seams and riveted buttons, strictly all-wool fabrics, at..... $3.75

Our Men's Department.

Nearly 200 Suits left of our special lot of Men's Fine and Black Diagonal Cheviot Suits, single and double breasted sacks..... $10.00

Our Genuine English Kersey and Melton Overcoats, tailor's $30.00 grade, at..... $15.00

Our "Monarch" Frieze Ulster, genuine all-wool frieze, greatest storm and cold resister in the world..... $10.00

Mail orders filled promptly. Write for samples of cloth, tape measure, and new catalogue—all free.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

The Putnam

Clark and Madison Streets.

MARIE TAVARY

Endorses

Tetley's Tea.

She writes:

Seventh Avenue Hotel, Pittsburg, Pa.

Tetley's Tea is the best obtainable in the United States, and I prefer it, by reason of its being in original package, to any other.

MARIE TAVARY.

Oct. 16th.

Select the blend that pleases your taste and you will always find it uniform.

Purity in Original Package guaranteed.

Joseph Tetley & Co., London.

Prices 50c, 70c, and $1 per lb.

FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY

Charles H. Slack, C. Jevne & Co.,

and All Leading Grocers.

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTING AGENTS: C. H. SMITH & SON, 34 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

A Beautiful Face is made doubly attractive—a plain face seems less plain—if accompanied by a graceful figure. The

Henderson Corset

brings out the curves of a handsome figure and gives grace to an awkward one. Every inch of it fits.

AURORA CORSET CO., Aurora, Ill.

AT YOUR DEALERS.

We carry a complete line of The Henderson Corsets. SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

HOLIDAY FURNITURE

H. E. Scholle & Co.,

222 Wabash-av.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Bargain Friday furor!

Silk remnant sale—
Thousands of dress lengths, skirt lengths, waist lengths, odd lengths of high class foreign and domestic dress silks—black and colored ground damasse, satin pompadour, satin Persian, taffeta Persian, printed warp chine, chine brocades, chameleon glace, duchesse, crystals faille, francaise, moire, surah, and scores of other fashionable fabrics—in lengths from 1 to 15 yards—
$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, and $2.00 silks for 25c
$2.50, $3.00, $4.00, and $5.00 silks for 50c

Remnants of velvets.
A very choice collection of odd lengths in Persian velvets, chameleon brocades, ombre Pekin velvets, pompadour fancies, plain Lyons, all silk velvets, French silk-faced velvets—all reliable qualities—sold regularly at $5.00, $4.00, $3.00, $2.00—remnant lengths at 75c and 50c

Black silk remnants.
A large counter load of 1 to 18 yard lengths of highest standard black satin duchesse, satin de Lyon, satin Luxor, peau de soie, gros grain, gros de Londres, gros de Paris, armure and black satin novelties—the accumulation of many months' swift selling—some of which have been reduced in price at recent sales—all go at just half price

$50 dress robes—great
Thursday sale of high cost Paris dress patterns—$50 robes, $45 robes, $40 robes—reduced to 12.50

$35 dress robes, $30
dress robes, $25 dress robes—reduced to 8.50

$20 dress robes, $15
dress robes, $12.50 dress robes—reduced to 5.00

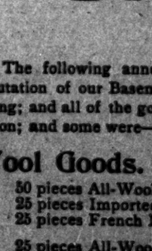
$1 fancy black goods—
42-inch figured mohairs, broches, fancy granites, figured soleils, fancy serges, figured peau delaines, armures, taffetas, and hundreds of designs—new, fresh—at 50c

Ladies' $4 shoes of
fine vici kid—new Columbia—newest design out—very chic and choice—thick or thin soles—lace or button—second floor— 2.75

Ladies' $1 overgaiters
sale in the basement— 38c

Real ostrich feather collars—a good black and nicely curled—regular $3 and $4 quality—Thursday's special $2.98 and 1.98

Men's $1 ties, 50c—
An extraordinary expose of the latest English effects in the new London imperial and straight four-in-hand scarf, new puff scarfs, new tecks and new De Joinville scarfs, the most correct shades and colorings in light and white effects, and a great variety of new dark street shades in oriental effects—all exquisite patterns and designs—the regular $1.00 thing—here today 50c



Ladies' 75c heavy ribbed wool and cotton mixed underwear—fleecy lined in natural and white 45c

Ladies' $1.25 heavy ribbed wool and cotton mixed union suits, with buttons across chest and down front 95c

Ladies' $1 heavy black wool equestrienne tights—with silk crocheted tops 75c

$7.50 box coats—

a new lot of those fine diagonal cheviot box-front reefers—bought at half price—extra full sleeves—ripple back—deep self-facing—a very nobby and finely made garment 3.69

$12 to $15 box coats—
a lot of all-wool cheviot box front jackets—all lined throughout with satin—extra full melon sleeves—new four ripple back—very wide storm collar 7.50

$16, $18, and $20 coats
—a lot of fine boucle, cheviot, and beaver jackets—black and navy—all lined throughout, some with fancy, some with plain silk—stand-up velvet collar—very full draped sleeves, 9.75

$15 and $18 all-wool
double beaver capes—28 inches in length—3 rows of tailor stitching around each cape—cut over 140 inches in fullness—very desirable winter garments 10.00

65c night dresses and
walking skirts—with tucks—embroidered insertions and laces—ladies' and young girls' odd lots—to close 25c

$1 dressing sacques—

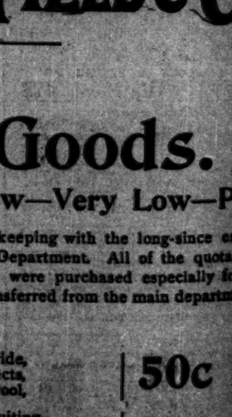
of flannelette—sailor collar—fancy edge—ribbon trimmed—all colors 30c

Children's $2 fine silk bonnets—trimmed with fur—all colors 95c

Ladies' 50c aprons—
large sizes—tucks, needlework, embroidery and lace trimmings 25c

Men's $1 fancy trimmed
night shirts—new and elegant styles 75c

Men's $2 all-silk cro-
chet suspenders in the latest shades—done up handsomely—one pair in a box 1.50



Men's $6.50 extra quality Habutai Silk Japanese smoking coats—made properly—lined properly—with linings—faced same color as jacket, and sizes 36 to 48—colors navy, seal, and wine 4.00

Silk handk'fs.
Mandel Brothers, 9 Ginza Sanchome, Tokio, Japan, sends a special cash deal that will revolutionize prices:

Men's 75c full size—plain	25c
Men's 85c full size—plain	35c
Men's 75c full size—initial	25c
Men's $1 full size—initial	35c
Men's $1.50 full size—initial	75c
Ladies' 35c size—initial	17c

Ladies' 65c extra heavy fleeced lined cotton hosiery—in fast black—ribbed elastic tops 35c

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Basement Department..

Dress Goods.

At Low—Very Low—Prices.

The following announcements are in keeping with the long-since established reputation of our Basement Dress Goods Department. All of the quotations are strong; and all of the goods are new. Some were purchased especially for this occasion; and some were—price-cut, and—transferred from the main department.

Wool Goods.

50 pieces All-Wool Covert, 54 inches wide,
25 pieces Imported Cheviot, rough effects,
25 pieces French Novelties, silk and wool, 50c

25 pieces All-Wool Plaid and Check Suiting, bright colorings,
25 pieces Two-Toned Serges,
25 pieces Mixed Cheviot Suitings, 35c

15 pieces *All-Wool Dress Goods*, including Serges, Henriettas, Flannel Suiting, Camel's Hair Cheviots and Checks, 25c

100 pieces All-Wool Cheviot, in Blue and Black, Red and Black, Green and Black, Brown and Black, all new fall shades, 15c

200 REMNANTS, short lengths and odds and ends—2 to 7 yard lengths—at very low prices to close quickly.

Wash Goods.

800 Fine Zephyr and Gingham Dress Robes for Holiday Presents, 1896 designs and colors, $1.00

AUCTION SALE

At 50 and 52 E. Madison-st.

By order of the Probate Court, the entire stock of LAMOS & CO., Wholesale Jewelers.

$200,000 Worth of

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware.

To be sold without reserve or limit, commencing Thursday, DEC. 12, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., until entire stock is sold. Goods sold in lots to suit purchasers.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GOODS.

WESTERN SALVAGE & WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

TODAY AT 10 A. M.

WE WILL SELL

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

At Salesrooms, 192-194 Market-st.,

An elegant collection of Oil Paintings from Amsterdam, Holland, Consisting of

150 OIL PAINTINGS,

SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

FURS

Fashionable, Reasonable, Reliable.

A. BISHOP & CO.,

196 State Street.

KIMBALL PIANOS KIMBALL ORGANS

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS

W. W. KIMBALL CO.

WABASH AVE. and JACKSON ST.

DECKER BROS.' PIANOS

233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

The Cricket

The People's Paper! Comic Weekly Full for '95! Don't Wait for '96! Out Next Saturday!

Gunthorp

J. A. BISHOP & CO.,

207-209 State-st., S. E. Cor. Adams.

MOURNING OUTFITS.

HAIR

HOLLY

Vaughan's Seed

TRIBUNE OFFICE